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Farm Review

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In This Issue . . .

The Truth About The Liberal Convention, Page 8

What Good Is a Front Door, Pages 10-13

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REGINA — Continuation of an active spraying and baiting campaign to prevent destruction of crops by flying grasshoppers was urged on farmers recently by Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet. In addition to saving much grain, Mr. Nollet said poisoning 'hoppers at this time would greatly reduce the danger of a more serious infestation next year.

In a grasshopper control demonstration area established near Stalwart by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, the Dominion entomological laboratory and the rural municipality of Big Arm, it has been found that heavy kills of adult grasshoppers can be made by spraying head crops with one and one-half pounds of toxaphene or a half-pound of chlordane per acre.

Mr. Nollet pointed out that this would cost about \$2 per acre for chemicals "which means that if only two bushels of wheat per acre were saved, the effort would be worthwhile."

In the Stalwart control area, he said, some of the best kills were secured by spraying in the evening or during the night.

Prairie Farm Debt Cut Between '41-'46

BETWEEN 1941 and 1946 the amount of mortgage on buildings and land owned by farmers in the prairie provinces fell by 54 per cent, and agreements for sale debt was reduced by nearly 35 per cent. The total number of farmers in the prairies reporting mortgages or sales debts on buildings and land at the 1946 Prairie census was 67,100 compared with 115,906 in 1941, a decrease of 42 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total amount of mortgage debt on buildings and land owned by farm operators decreased from \$173,102,300 in 1941 to \$80,444,000 in 1946, a reduction of 53.5 per cent. Saskatchewan led the way in absolute reduction with \$56,124,700 and with the greatest percentage reduction at 60.1 per cent in mortgage debt on farms between 1941 to 1946. The reduction in Alberta was \$24,368,300 (50.8 per cent), and in Manitoba \$12,165,300 (38.2 per cent).

Agreements for sale debt on buildings and land owned by farm operators in the three prairie provinces was reduced from \$123,494,800 in 1941 to \$80,043,500 in 1946, a reduction of 34.9 per cent. Saskatchewan reported a reduction of \$22,049,200 (35.0 per cent); Alberta a reduction of \$17,706,000 (37.1 per cent); and Manitoba a reduction of \$3,696,100 (29.0 per cent).

Manitoba Briefs

Thirty-five United States tourists, members of co-operative organizations in Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota, visited Manitoba last month. They were entertained by the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation, the Federation of Southern Manitoba Co-operatives and the Coordinating Councils at Portage la Prairie and Dauphin.

Voters of the Minnedosa district, last month, passed the Minnedosa District Hospital by-law by an overwhelming majority of 96 per cent, authorizing the construction of a modern 30-bed hospital to serve the 6,000 people of District No. 8 in Manitoba.

Stocks of wheat in store at the Churchill terminal when navigation opened last month, totalled more than 800,000 bushels.

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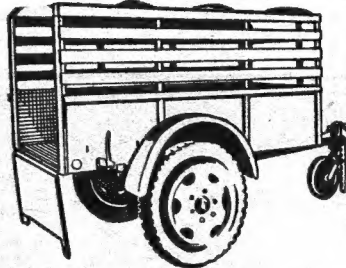
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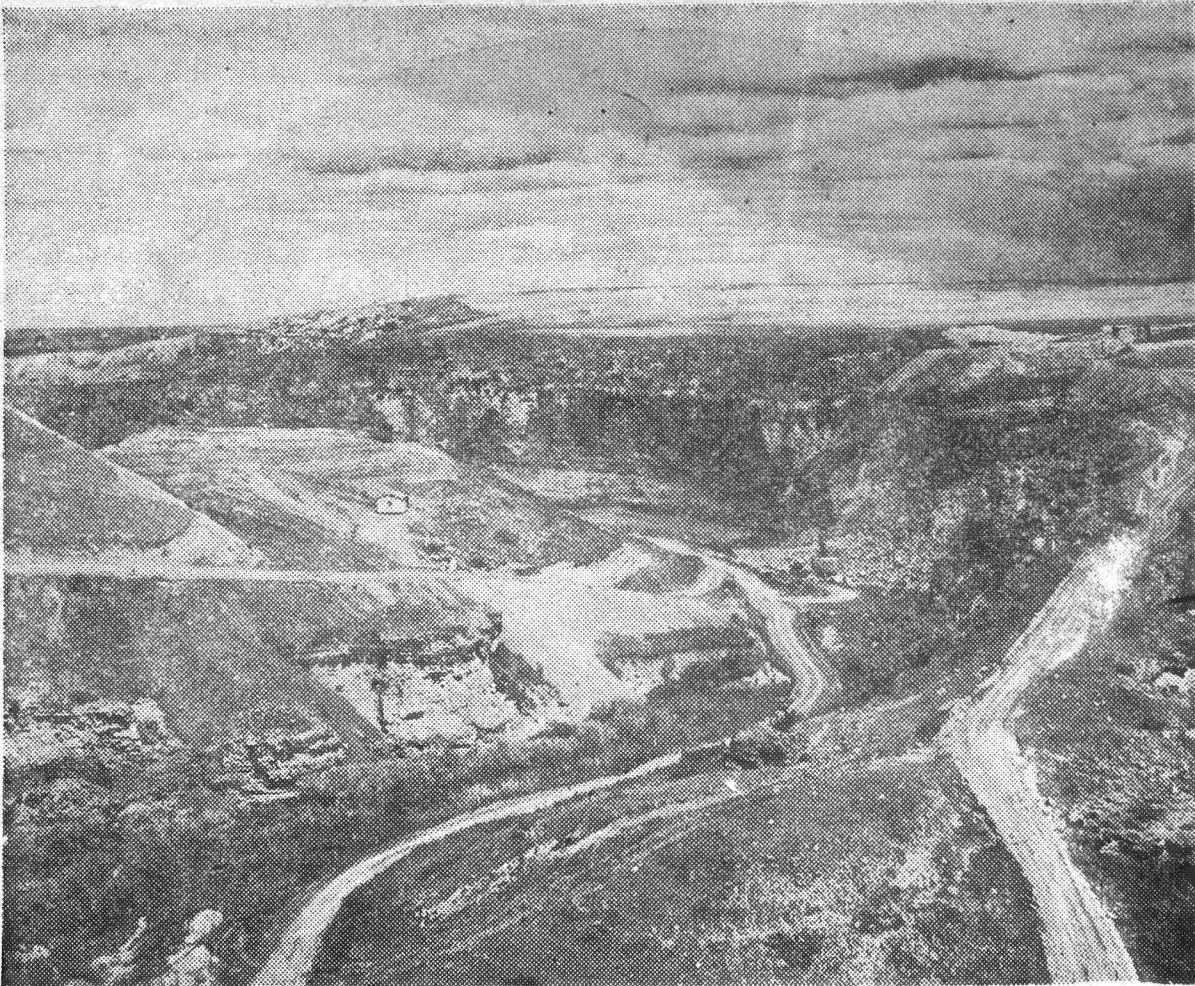
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The Ste. Mary's Dam Site, Southern Alberta



Alberta Government Photo

New Saskatchewan Agricultural Representative

REGINA — The appointment of W. H. Silversides, 36, as agricultural extension representative of the department of agriculture was announced by the public service commission.

Mr. Silversides, who graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1934 with a B.S.A. degree and in 1940 with his M.Sc. degree, will assist "Ag.

Rep. Reporter" W. M. Harding in the radio division of the agricultural representative service according to its director, E. E. Brocklebank.

Boissevain Opens Memorial Hospital

Boissevain's new memorial hospital, built to serve the residents of the municipalities of Boissevain, Morton and Whitewater and the village of Minto, was dedicated in a special ceremony last week, conducted by Reeve A. A. Paterson of Morton.

In a brief address, at the hospital opening, Reeve Paterson paid tribute to the three municipalities and the village for the part they had played in the campaign for funds which had built the hospital. Over \$50,000 was collected by voluntary subscriptions, he said.

Alberta Farmers Plan Bear Hunt

ROCKY MT. HOUSE, Alta. — Bears in this neighborhood are becoming such a pest that farmers are considering organizing hunts. They are more numerous than they have been for 10 years, are blamed for killing cattle and sheep, and have recently taken to chasing children out of the berry patches.

This despite the fact that berries are plentiful and there is no noticeable shortage of game. The bears, however, have apparently decided they want a change of diet.

A big black bear who has been hanging about on the fringes of the lumber camps has not been encouraged. However, he waited until Saturday night when the crew of one camp was in town and carried out a real foray. He tore doors from their fastenings and created havoc in the camp generally. What food he could not eat he destroyed.

After cleaning out a 20-pound can of honey, he left, but the camp was a

shambles when the crew returned.

It was probably the same bear which chased a group of children from the berry patch on their own farm, following them almost to the house.

Farmers in the district are vowing vengeance for the loss of stock, and hunting parties are expected to be out after them shortly.

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W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorials	5 and 6
Rebuilding the West	14 and 15
Nature's Wonderland	16
Health	19
The Experts Advise	24 and 25
Letters	30
Household Hints	32
Aunt Sal	35
Recipes	37

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The Manitoba threshing scene this month was by courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

The New Liberal Leader And The Problems of The West

FOR successor to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal party chose, in Hon. Louis St. Laurent, a gentleman and a scholar in the finest sense of the words. Few men have come into public life in Canada with a higher reputation for personal integrity, broad learning and deep sense of public duty. On the unanimous testimony of everyone who knows him, he is an ornament to the body politic.

These are his virtues. They are very real and they are very important. Liberals all across the country have a right to feel proud of their new leader. But if the *Farm and Ranch Review* does not join in the hosannas over the new leader, it is not by reason of doubts of the virtues we have catalogued. Instead it is because the new Liberal leader is completely unknown in the West and brings to his job an all-pervading ignorance of this western country and the problems of western people.

That was true, of course, of Mr. King when he became Liberal leader. But he became Liberal leader in his 40's, with time to learn. Mr. St. Laurent is 66 and his time for learning is running out. Indeed, after 20 years in the driver's seat, Mr. King still had many blind spots about the West. In other times, and in other circumstances, Mr. St. Laurent's shortcomings might not be so serious. They are today because of the critical period the West is entering, and because of the dominant role the party leader plays in government.

Sooner or later, there must be hammered together a farm program that will meet the needs of the West. It must make provision for an adequate floor price policy in periods of temporary and artificial surpluses. Without such a policy to stabilize the prices of everything the farmer grows, and to compensate him for rising costs of production that flow from fiscal policies adopted for the exclusive benefit of the central provinces, the West is headed for trouble.

Mr. St. Laurent, and this fact the West will ignore at its peril, is one of the most popular of all the ministers with the Ottawa brain trust. No other possible choice of leader would have been more acceptable to them. From the beginning of the war until the end, what justice there was obtained for the West was only after prolonged and bitter opposition from the financial advisers of the Government.

On the vital question of restoring power and responsibility to Parliament, Mr. St. Laurent's position is by no means clear. Nor do we have a clue as to how he feels about the usurpation of the responsibility for devising Government policy on the part of the civil service.

What makes this aspect so important is the fact that it is the character of the Prime Minister which fashions policy in this country. Much is being made in the Liberal party press of the convention

platform. One western paper has been heralding the document as a great forward step of the march of Liberalism. The editors of this paper are hardly stupid enough to be taken in by the meaningless verbiage of this so-called charter. They are simply thumping the tub for the particular platform phrases and slogans that appeal to them, in the hope of catching Mr. St. Laurent's attention.

That, in the end, will be what counts, Mr. St. Laurent's judgment on the course the party should follow in a given circumstance. He will be the instrument through which the collective thinking of the cabinet is crystallized. That cabinet is dominated today by Ontario and Quebec. One fighting minister from the West is hopelessly outnumbered. Our interests could only be fairly served if we had four times the representation we have had in recent months.

What Mr. St. Laurent and the Government had better realize very clearly is this: No rampaging tide of Liberalism is sweeping the West today. He and his party are very much on trial. The West is still prepared to listen, but the sounds it wants to hear are the echoes of deeds, not the empty rattle of words.

It will be the profound hope of everyone in the West that Mr. St. Laurent will measure up to the challenge. The truth is that the Liberal party is the only hope for the West. If it has not lived up to our expectations, if it has neglected our interests, a large measure of the blame must rest on our doorstep. We have divided our forces, we have chased will-o'-the-wisp ideologies. We have sent splinter groups to cry in the wilderness instead of concentrating our strength inside the party councils.

If Mr. St. Laurent moves to strengthen the Western representation in his cabinet, a long overdue step, the West should lift its head out of the sand, face political reality, and see to it that our representatives get our earnest co-operation and solid support. In a very real sense, the elevation of Mr. St. Laurent to the Liberal leadership places as much responsibility on the people of the West as it does on the new leader and the Liberal party. This is no time for sulking in tents. It is a time to enter what caveats we feel necessary and then get on with the job of advancing our own interests in the only way they can be advanced — inside the Liberal party.

★

The Farmers of Alberta Want Electric Power Now

THE farm people of Alberta want Hydro power brought to their farms and ranches. They want it now, in this generation. They want to enjoy, in their lifetime, the amenities of life that are taken for granted by even the poorest urban

residents of the West. That was the verdict of the plebiscite which no adverse majority rolled up in the cities should be allowed to obscure for a moment.

The all-or-nothing nature of the terms submitted to the electorate "loaded the dice" against the farm population. Those terms made it impossible for city residents, who obtained cheap power from municipal systems, and whose systems yielded the cities handsome profits, to vote for public power. As anyone who will give the question a moment's study will discover, it does not have to be an all-or-nothing proposition. The municipal distribution could be left completely undisturbed by the establishment of a Provincial Hydro system. Municipal distribution systems are an integral part of public power operation in both Ontario and Manitoba. On that basis there would have been no negative majority in the cities.

Regardless of the confusion created by the terms of the plebiscite, one fact remains. Rural Alberta will not be electrified by private power companies because the task is beyond their economic resources. Two-thirds of the farms of Alberta are so located that it would be impossible to connect them with Hydro power save at a cost that would bankrupt the private companies.

Yet there is more, far more, involved here than dollars and cents. This ill-housed, ill-served two-thirds of the population is the backbone of the province. They produce the bulk of the agricultural wealth of Alberta. It is vital to the future of Alberta to keep these people on the farms.

But why should they stay on the farms and condemn their families to the most primitive type of animal existence? The war introduced our young people to the amenities of life that city people take for granted. To enjoy the fruits of modern living, the young men and young women are leaving the farms by the thousands. To replace them we are engaged in a campaign to bring in settlers from Europe, people who will be prepared to live sub-marginal lives in sub-marginal surroundings.

There is only one way in which the drift from the farms can be stopped. That is by providing the farmers of the West with the amenities of life to which their labors and their value to the community entitle them. Electric power is the answer. With it our farm population will be able to enjoy a standard of living equal to that of urban workers. Without it they are condemned to standards of the eighteenth century.

As readers of the *Farm and Ranch Review* well know, rural electrification is a continuing crusade with this magazine. In future issues we will have a good deal to say about the techniques of accomplishing the greatest good for the greatest number. For the moment we insist on this: The result of the plebiscite must not be interpreted by the Government of Alberta as a license to condemn two-thirds of the farm population to do without electricity.

(Continued on next page)

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

(Editorials Continued)

Arguing Over Arithmetic Is a Waste of Time

REMEMBER the story of the whittler and the axe handle? He whittled away until he had a large pile of shavings in front of him and a stack of discarded handles beside him. He just couldn't seem to get a useful handle made, until a neighbor came along and said:

"It doesn't matter how much you whittle, if you want to wind up with a good axe handle you have to start with a sound piece of wood."

The seven provincial prime ministers, who have been battling against increased freight rates, remind us of the whittler. They have been whittling energetically on punk wood. Instead of concentrating on the fundamentals of the problem they have buried themselves in arithmetic.

This argument over whether the C.P.R. needs an increase in rates or not is surely one of the least important aspects of the problem. It is, moreover, an argument for accountants, and it is the kind of argument accountants love. It can go on forever, and regardless of temporary verdicts, neither side will ever concede that the other is right. But even if the seven premiers managed to carry the day with their contention that the railway doesn't need the money, we would have made no progress whatever toward a solution of the basic railway problem.

What this country needs is a complete reconstruction of the whole concept of rate making. We have got to bring our rate structure into line with geographic and political reality.

We have two kinds of railways in Canada — those built to haul goods and those built out of political necessity. The railways across the prairies and the railways in Central Canada fall into the first category. The railway through the mountains, the railway through northern Ontario, the railway to the Maritimes and, in part, the railways through the prairies were political constructions.

The operation of the Intercolonial railway to the Maritimes was a commitment of confederation. It was to be a "canal" that would connect the Maritimes with the central provinces. It was to be operated on the canal principle, not as a railway which was expected to pay its operating costs. It was so operated for many years.

The railway through Northern Ontario was a political road, built to prevent Western Canada from falling into the United States. The railway to British Columbia was constructed as a commitment to get British Columbia into confederation. The railways through the prairies were part of that commitment. The prairie railways were also built to prevent traffic in and out of the prairies from moving north and south through the United States.

What is required of a Royal Commission is this: It must devise some means by which the political links can be segregated from the legitimate railway links for rate purposes and then construct a rate system accordingly. We must get back to first principles. The nation as a whole must carry the cost of operating the political railways. Today

the full cost of operating these links is charged to the shippers and consumers of the Prairies, British Columbia and the Maritimes.

The geographic facts of Canadian life are such that Ontario and Quebec are exempted from paying any of this cost. Water competition subsidized by all Canadian taxpayers gives them a rate structure that is but a fraction of that charged in the rest of Canada. That will remain in effect until the whole basis of rate making is changed.

Arguments over arithmetic are completely fruitless. To solve the problems of the seven provinces it is imperative that certain concrete reforms be achieved. These are:

1. The cost of moving goods over the political links must be transferred from the shippers and consumers to the nation as a whole. The nation now pays the full cost of building and operating canals in the central provinces, a cost that has run beyond \$300,000,000. The same principle must be applied to goods moved through northern Ontario and to the Maritimes.

2. The Spokane formula must be adopted in Canada. That means simply that no intermediate point, such as Edmonton, can be charged a higher rate than the one applying on through traffic, *i. e.*, from Montreal to Vancouver.

3. The extra charge imposed on shippers through the high Rocky Mountain rate — the Mountain Differential — must be removed.

Why then are the seven provinces not concentrating on these points instead of worrying about the C.P.R. balance sheets? Perhaps it is because one or two of them at present enjoy certain advantages, or labor under fewer disabilities than others. For Manitoba, for example, to seek to protect its picayune advantages through the special Fort William to Winnipeg mileage concession would be extremely short-sighted. Our suggestions would take nothing from Manitoba. They would in fact move Manitoba and the whole west 1,000 miles to the east as far as freight rates were concerned.

★

Please, Mr. St. Laurent, No More Absentee Senators

WHY are the fortunes of the Liberal party so low in Alberta? As the new leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. St. Laurent will be interested in that question. It has many answers. We would like to suggest only one. Let's put it this way.

There are some Senate vacancies in Alberta today. One means by which the prestige of the party might be restored would be by filling these vacancies with young men of vigor and intelligence WHO WOULD UNDERTAKE TO LIVE IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Out here it is the fashion for aged politicians who get into the Senate to then get out of the province and stay out. Two in recent years moved permanently to Ontario and were never seen again. Another transferred his residence to British Columbia where he is reported to have re-

engaged in the practice of his profession.

These deserters left the full responsibility for speaking for Alberta on Senator Buchanan. This able and conscientious representative has always done his best, but even Senator Buchanan is hardly capable of carrying the load of four men.

Nor is it possible for him to spend the time needed to explain Liberal policies to all the people of Alberta. The result is that except for Senator Buchanan, the Liberal case is never made. It is small wonder, hence, that credit for many of the good works of the Government, particularly in the fields of irrigation and conservation, is being stolen by others.

The appointment of younger men to the Senate of Ontario breathed new life and vigor into the organization. The younger Senators went out and sold the party to the people. The party can be sold in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. But neither the interest of Alberta nor the interest of the Liberal party has been served in the least by the type of Senators this province has been getting in recent years.

★

The Futures Market And Cheap Bread

THE Wheat Pool Budget has come up with a beautiful quotation on the function of the futures market. Here it is, from the Miller of London, commenting on the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the international wheat agreement:

"Millers and grain traders object to the agreement on the grounds that, owing to their experience, we have always been able to buy wheat cheaper than any other country when they were given a free hand and when the futures market was in operation . . .

"It would be in the best interests of all concerned if the whole idea were forgotten. We can then return to a free grain trade and with the help of the futures market, British millers and grain traders can once more get on with the important task of supplying the British consumer with the cheapest bread in the world."

There you have it — the truth at last. We suggest that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange play around with this theme for a while on its propaganda piano.

★

More Statistical Nonsense from Ottawa

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics is at it again. It reports that the index of farm prices has touched an all-time high of 248.6. Reading these bald figures, the city dweller can be excused for assuming that the farmers are rolling in wealth as never before.

The trouble is that these figures are based on the average prices for the period 1935-1939 — a half decade of sorely depressed farm prices. Not only were farm prices depressed in those years, but as far as the West was concerned, two of them were years of disastrous crop failures. Failures which, incidentally, had very little effect on the prices the farmers received.

(Continued on next page)

THE WORLD COMMENTARY

The Temperature Drops Lower On The Cold-War Front In Berlin

By BEN MALKIN

THE world has progressed but little toward peace in the past few weeks. The fundamental differences which have split this planet in two since the end of the war remained unresolved.

The conflict continued to find its focus in Berlin. The United States, Britain and France, after attempting to reach an agreement whereby Germany's economy would be unified, in accordance with the Potsdam agreement, had finally decided to set up a West German government, to institute currency reform, and to make western Germany an integral part of the Marshall plan for European recovery. The Russians replied by blocking all land passage to Berlin, so that the three western powers were forced to supply the 2,000,000 Germans living in the western zone of Berlin by air.

The situation could scarcely continue indefinitely without precipitating a war. If the supply of Berlin by air continued, the drain on United States and British resources would become intolerable, particularly in the winter, when flying conditions become more difficult. If the western Allies attempted to reopen a land corridor to Berlin, either by rail or road, through use of armed escort, the cold war would become a shooting war very quickly. And if they withdrew from Berlin, it would involve a loss of prestige and a reversal of the firm policy announced two years ago by U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes, which would only encourage Russia to further expansion.

A way out of the difficulty had to be found, and the western powers approached Moscow with a view to settling their differences in Germany. They stated they were willing to discuss the whole German problem, but that Russia would first have to lift the Berlin blockade, for the discussions could not be held under Russian pressure. The Russians replied that they would not consider previous conditions before agreeing to a discussion of a settlement in Germany. So once again the matter boiled down to a question of who could get toughest for the longest period. The only eventual outcome of such an attitude can be war.

East-West negotiations were carried out in an unfriendly atmosphere in yet another arena. Meeting in Belgrade to settle the question of navigation on the Danube, the Russians as good as told the western powers to keep their noses out of this international river. They insisted that only the riparian states — which meant, in effect, countries which are satellites of Russia — were entitled to have a say in the future of the Danube. At this meeting, the Russians were rude and arrogant, but there was little the west could do about it. Europe is

definitely divided into east and west, Russia wants to keep it that way, and without a war, which no one wants, she probably will.

Meanwhile the truce in Palestine began to wear very thin, with Israelites and Arabs both accusing each other of breaking it. King Abdullah of Transjordan stated that any compromise suggested for a settlement in Palestine should be seriously considered. This was a departure from the previous Arab attitude which was that no compromise would be acceptable in Palestine, but that Palestine must be an Arab state. Hard on Abdullah's heels the Israeli government proposed that direct conversations be held with the Arabs with a view to effecting permanent peace in the Holy Land. These two events for a short time raised hopes that peace could be attained without the offices of the United Nations mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, who seems to travel considerably and makes frequent announcements to the press, but doesn't seem to accomplish very much.

But the hopes for peace were dashed when Abdullah's conciliatory statement was not followed up by other Arab leaders, and when the Israeli offer of peace negotiations were not accepted. Immediately after the rejection of this offer, fairly severe fighting again began to break out in Palestine, particularly around Jerusalem.

It is still likely that what has happened is that while King Abdullah is satisfied that the Arabs now have little to gain by fighting the Jews, other Arab leaders are not yet convinced. Troops outside Abdullah's Arab Legion did not exactly distinguish themselves in what little fighting they got into in Palestine. It is quite likely that Abdullah's colleagues feel they haven't been given a fair chance on the battlefield, that they want to regain the prestige they lost as a result of their poor showing in the fighting so far, and that warfare, after all, is still the best way of implementing their imperialist design of slicing up Palestine among themselves.

If that is the case, there can be little hope of a peaceful settlement in Palestine until Egyptian, Syrian and Iraqi troops have been soundly and definitely defeated on the battlefield. Only a defeat of this kind, it appears, will hammer some sense into the heads of their mediaeval rulers.



"Niftiest milking machine I've seen hereabouts, Mr. Simpkins."

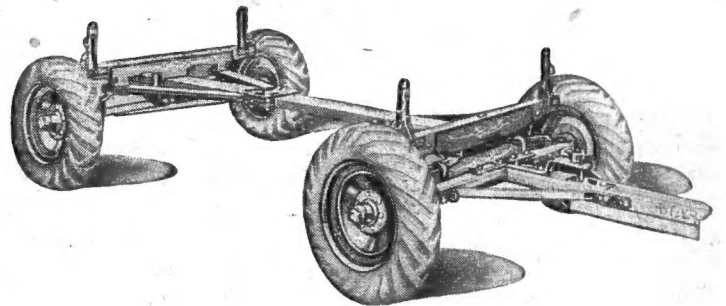
Editorial

(Continued from page 6)

If the Bureau of Statistics insists upon publishing figures that are as meaningless as they are mischievous, it is going to be an endless job to keep the record straight. We would be very happy if just one city paper, anywhere in this country, would undertake the task of reminding its readers that farm costs have more than kept pace with the index, that by 1939 industrial wages were back at 1929 levels, that the wages farmers pay today are five to 10 times higher.

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Machine Politics Triumphed And St. Laurent Succeeds King

By JAMES H. GRAY

In theory, the holding of a party convention returns the control of the party as to policy and leadership into the hands of the rank and file; in practice it often means an opportunity to get an apparent endorsement from the rank and file for leaders and policies that are ripe for retirement. This perversion is possible owing to the manner in which delegates from the polls are usually chosen, not by a public gathering of electors, but by slimly attended meetings of the local party associations, which are usually made up of workers and members who are keenly interested in the party. A party convention, unless care is taken in the election of delegates, is apt to reflect not the opinions of the great mass of voters, but the wishes and purposes of the ultra-partisans — the 'hard-boiled' practitioners of the political game."

THESE words, written 20 years ago by J. W. Daffoe in his *Life of Sir Clifford Sifton*, constitute a perfect description of the Liberal convention which met in Ottawa to choose a leader to succeed Mr. King.

The first Liberal party convention in 29 years was so dismal a performance all round that it is difficult to describe it without giving unmerited aid and comfort to the opposition.

Yet it seems to us vital to tell the full story of this convention. The stake which the people of the West have in the Liberal party is immense.



MR. ST. LAURENT

It constitutes the government of Canada. What it decides, and the direction it takes, must eventually affect the lives and fortunes of every resident on the prairies. The tragedy is that the Ottawa convention did nothing except elect a new leader. That was all that the Liberal machine intended it to do. That was all that it was permitted to do.

Our readers who followed the convention through the daily newspapers or radio stories were woefully misled. They were excited by the reports of a rank and file revolt against meaningless resolutions. They were excited by reports of resounding rebukes administered to the government by convention floor rebels who forced through amendments that slapped at government policy. All this was sound and fury signifying nothing.

The convention in fact was a crowning triumph for Mr. King. His hand-picked choice for successor as Liberal chieftain was forced through. Nothing else mattered save that Mr. St. Laurent should win. Nothing was permitted to intrude which might have placed his success in jeopardy. The whole cabinet dedicated itself to one task and one task alone, putting Mr. St. Laurent across.

That and that alone explains the platform. In truth, nobody but a militant minority cared a hoot about

what went into the platform. The resolution calling for a royal commission into freight rates, which the cabinet had so rigidly opposed, went into the platform without dissent. The ministers simply didn't care what attitude the convention took in regard to their policies, so long as Mr. St. Laurent was elected. As for the rank and file, the convention machinery was so rigged against them that it was almost impossible for them to get a hearing.

To be heard, on a resolution, they had to fight their way up to one of two floor microphones. A few took the trouble, and got a great reception. They were the exception and not the rule. Instead of getting the opinion from the grass roots, the convention got a succession of incredibly dull speeches from hand-picked orators who piled platitude on platitude until the rafters of the hall dripped with treacle.

Nor is it particularly accurate to refer to the general body of the convention as rank and file. True there was a sprinkling of dirt farmers from the west and some ordinary citizens from the various ridings. But the overwhelming majority of the 1,190 delegates was composed of real-politickers. There were 245 members of Parliament and defeated candidates.



MR. KING

There were Liberal members of provincial legislatures and constituency presidents. There were local organizers and provincial organizers. The independently minded delegates who did not have one eye peeled for office, for a senatorship, or for patronage of one form or another were an insignificant minority.

But why, at the first convention it held in 29 years did the question of choosing a leader overshadow everything else? Why, instead, did the party not choose to make the convention an opportunity for clarifying its thinking? Why not make it a sound-

ing board for public opinion? Here was a chance to define Liberalism, to boot out the Tories and the near socialists, and to make Liberalism have a meaning for Canadians?

Mr. King Called the Tune

The answer is so simple that it is almost beyond belief. Mr. King did not want it that way. His one and only concern was with succession. He had his way because he had the power over the cabinet necessary to impose his will on them and through them upon the provincial delegates.

That raises another question: Why was the entire cabinet united behind Mr. St. Laurent and opposed to Mr.



MR. GARDINER

Gardiner? Here are some of the reasons:

Mr. St. Laurent is one of the most curious of all political animals. A three-day search in Ottawa failed to unearth a single enemy, or a single person who did not speak of the 66-year-old Quebec lawyer in terms usually reserved for saints and apostles. He is a man, literally, without an enemy in the world. He is a scholar and a gentleman; at all times and under all circumstances.

This adoration reaches its fullest flower inside the civil service. The galleries of the rink were packed for the Saturday afternoon meeting when the Liberal leader was chosen; packed with civil servants. They had a real stake in the outcome. If either Mr. Gardiner or Mr. Power had won, Ottawa bureaucracy would have been decimated in the subsequent housecleanings and purges. The bureaucrats sat on their hands after one of the most magnificent speeches ever made to a Canadian political convention. It was made by Mr. Power. They did the same for Mr. Gardiner. But when Mr. St. Laurent was elected the place became a bedlam of joy.

The real test of the convention was Mr. Power's speech. The former Minister of Defence for Air knew he would not win. But he went before the convention, like the troubled conscience of the party, and told it the kind things that should stampede Liberals. He called for a return to responsible government, he pleaded for the restoration of the rights and the dignity of parliament. He made a speech that reeked with sincerity, passion and eloquence. But of the 1,190 delegates, less than 60 dared to vote for him on a secret ballot!

In one sense, the convention might be summarized as a stampede to beat "Jimmy" Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner is a politician, an unabashed practitioner of all the political arts. It is the fashion among politicians today, it seems, to take a dim view of politicians. The Minister of Agriculture is thoroughly hated by the Ottawa brain trust. He is hated as well by many

of his colleagues in the cabinet. Much of this animosity springs from his never-ending, never tiring, struggle throughout the war to push up to reasonable levels the depressed farm prices that then prevailed.

In all this, he enjoyed some measure of success. But he gained the undying enmity of all those who were committed to a rigidly held ceiling system, and toward the end of the war Mr. Gardiner was easily the most unpopular minister in Ottawa.

Getting Even with Gardiner

Thus the Liberal convention was a great opportunity for "getting even with Jimmy." His final act of unpopularity was to contest the choice of Mr. St. Laurent for leader. Mr. King certainly did not want a contest. When Mr. Gardiner went out deliberately to try and line up delegates, it was regarded as an act of bad taste consistent with his low political instincts. The corridor gossip in Ottawa was that he had promised senatorships, judgeships and cabinet posts with a generosity that ignored arithmetic.

Despite all the criticism of his methods, his campaign seemed to be going very well until the second day of the convention. The four cabinet ministers from Ontario went before the provincial caucus and made impassioned speeches for Mr. St. Laurent. Their prestige, coupled as it was with patronage, ranked high. Mr. Gardiner, who had counted heavily on support from rural Ontario, wound up getting little.

The Gardiner campaign bogged badly in Quebec, too. Mr. Gardiner's wartime conscription record was sound as far as Quebec was concerned. He had made many friends among Quebec farm leaders. They weren't delegates at the convention. When it became apparent that Mr. St. Laurent had the solid support of the rest of the cabinet, Quebec climbed on the band wagon almost to a man.

What swung Quebec was the chance of having a French Canadian premier of Canada. Thus many Quebec delegates voted for him even though they regarded him as a distinct political liability. The smashing defeat inflicted upon the Quebec Liberals by Premier Maurice Duplessis in the provincial election was in effect a repudiation of Mr. St. Laurent. He went into the campaign, made a number of highly ineffectual speeches and drew a

(Continued on page 9)

What's In a Name?

Many a Western Canadian grew from young manhood into old age mispronouncing the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Regardless of the French pronunciation, thousands of us went through life calling him Law' ree' yer.

Now the Liberal party has another leader with an even trickier name for Anglo-Saxon tongues. The best approach to St. Laurent is with speed. Convert the "Saint" part into "Sa" as in Sally. Then forget about Laurent and think of Laura. Try rhyming Laura with Hurrah and when it comes out as I'raw you've got it. Call him Mr. Sa' l' raw and French Canadians will understand who you are talking about.

All this advice, of course, will be completely lost on Manitobans. They have peppered their province with French names and mispronounce them all in a way that scandalizes even English-speakers from Ontario and Quebec.

(Continued from page 8)

large measure of the blame for the party's defeat.

The long term reasoning of the French Canadians is in this vein: The tide of isolation or nationalism is running strong in Quebec now. It will likely still be strong at the next election. The only way in which it can be countered is by having a French Canadian premier who can appeal to the racial pride and self interest of the Quebec voters. The defeatist, negative argument hence is that Quebec is lost as solid Liberal territory, and the only way in which anything can be salvaged from the wreck is by a French Canadian leader who has the respect of the rest of the country.

On the other hand, the non-Quebec delegates are even more dubious about the party's chances at the next election. Duplessis was the black cloud over the convention. If the Liberals lose Quebec, they are lost. They are going to lose Quebec. If they take St. Laurent now, and lose, they will be able to replace him with a younger man and abler politician and look to a quick return to power after a short sojourn in the valley of humiliation.

The West Divides Again

The western delegates were about evenly divided between Gardiner and St. Laurent. St. Laurent strength was most apparent in Manitoba where Premier Stuart Garson threw all his personal support and prestige on the side of the minister of external affairs.

In a free convention, in a convention that was not completely rigged from the top, Mr. Garson himself might well have been chosen leader. His early commitment to Mr. St. Laurent took him out of the race. On balance, this was a disappointment to

many of his friends. There is no doubt that there was widespread sentiment in the party for a younger man than either Mr. St. Laurent or Mr. Gardiner. It was reflected in part in the ill-starred and inept boom for Paul Martin. It was reflected in the impatience of the younger delegates with the party's consuming passion for meaningless platitudes. It was reflected by the general frustration that was so apparent throughout the proceedings.

But in the end it was the power of the machine that chose the leader. Wavering delegates were kept in line by threats and promises. One of the most potent of all was this: If Gardiner was chosen the bulk of the cabinet would quit and these vacancies, coupled with Senate appointments, would force an immediate general election.

All this does not mean that Mr. St. Laurent did not have a large body of support that was founded only on respect, friendship and loyalty to a man of sterling character. In a free convention he would have polled a large vote. He might well have won on his own merits. But it was not a free convention, was not designed to be and never pretended to be one.

The tragedy is that a great opportunity to state the case of Liberalism, and particularly to nail down and clinch an adequate farm program for the West, went completely by default. Instead of a clear cut program, the party emerges from its convention with a catch-all of meaningless platitudes into which was thrown every germ of an idea that might have sprouted on the convention floor into a controversy that might have ever so slightly impeded the choosing of Mr. St. Laurent as leader.

Estimate Wheat Crop Of 372 Million Bushels

THE 1948 wheat crop for all Canada is estimated at 372,000,000 bushels, by the Bureau of Statistics.

This is 31,000,000 bushels greater than last year's crop and about 35,000,000 bushels below the 1938-47 average.

The bureau's first estimate of the prairie province's spring wheat crop is 340,000,000 bushels, compared with 319,000,000 bushels last year.

Estimated 1948 production of other grains:

Oats — 338,000,000 bushels, a gain of about 59,000,000 over last year.

Barley — 146,000,000 bushels, a jump of 5,000,000.

Rye — 26,300,000 bushels, an increase of almost 100 per cent.

Flaxseed — A "near record" of 18,000,000 bushels, compared with 12,000,000 bushels last year.

For the prairie provinces, the first estimate of 1948 crops is as follows, with the 1948 figures in brackets:

All three provinces — Wheat, 340,000,000 (319,000,000); oats, 208,000,000 (194,000,000); barley, 134,000,000 (131,000,000); rye, 23,300,000 (11,630,000); flaxseed, 17,300,000 (11,550,000).

Manitoba — Wheat, 55,000,000 (43,000,000); oats, 55,000,000 (39,000,000); barley, 43,000,000 (34,000,000); rye, 2,070,000 (600,000); flaxseed, 11,500,000 (5,200,000).

Saskatchewan — Wheat, 177,000,000 (173,000,000); oats, 80,000,000 (80,000,000); barley, 39,000,000 (45,000,000); rye, 11,300,000 (6,780,000); flaxseed, 3,500,000 (4,200,000).

Alberta — Wheat, 108,000,000 (103,000,000); oats, 73,000,000 (75,000,000); barley, 52,000,000 (52,000,000); rye, 9,930,000 (4,250,000); flaxseed, 2,300,000 (2,150,000).

For all of Canada, the estimated

average wheat yield is 15.4 bushels an acre, compared with 14 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 17.1. The current crop will be harvested from an estimated 24,100,000 acres, compared with 24,300,000 in 1947 and 23,700,000, the 10-year average.

In the prairies, the wheat yield is expected to be 14.8 bushels an acre, with Manitoba averaging 22.9, Saskatchewan, 12.3 and Alberta, 17.3.

The western wheat crop of 340,000,000 bushels, particularly in Alberta and to a lesser extent in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, contains a relatively small proportion of fall wheat, the bureau said.

"Due to difficulties encountered in obtaining acreage data required for a separate fall-wheat estimate in the West, it has been necessary to include all western wheat under spring wheat in this report."

Next Year's Campaign

The second Western Canadian Weed Control Conference will be held in Winnipeg, November 3rd to 5th, under the auspices of the National Weed Committee. Meetings of the conference, in which the work of the current year will be reviewed and plans made for a co-ordinated attack on weeds in 1949, will be open to all persons engaged in weed work.

The program will feature results of the extensive experimental work on weed control undertaken in Western Canada during 1948, with emphasis on the use of 2,4-D and related chemicals in the control of weeds, Mr. Wood says. Progress reports on weed surveys and other phases of the weed control program will be received from provincial workers.

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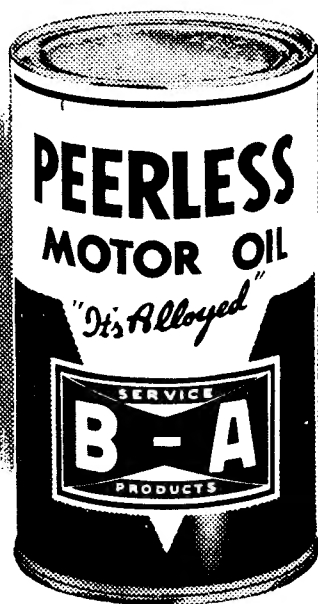
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What Good Is a Front Door?

Farm And Ranch Readers Reject One-Door Houses By Ten To One

So great was the response to our questions in the August issue that we decided to choose the best from one topic and hold all the others over until next issue. We chose the front-door question because it was by all odds the most popular.

But we are still interested in getting letters on the following questions:

What's good and what's bad with wind-powered and engine-powered electric systems?

Why be a farmer?

What do you want in farm housing?

What's wrong with THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW?

Look these questions up on our Editorial page last month and then take pen in hand.

Picking a winner from the front-door letters was a tough assignment. In the end we picked out the two that seemed the most thoughtful and we have awarded \$10 each to Mrs. Leta R. Porter of Czar, Alta., and to Mrs. J. B. Sabine of Neidpath, Sask.

To the Editor:—

The question, "What Good Is a 'Front Door'?" has been asked many times. There are a few people who are definitely against having one, but I think were a door-to-door canvas made on the subject, the front door would be here to stay.

I know whereof I speak for I have lived in a house without a front door for a number of years and of late years I am enjoying having one.

The first and foremost reason in favor of the front door is the extra fire escape it affords. I have known of instances where a front door would have meant lives saved.

Next in favor is it gives a better opportunity of airing the house in winter, when the windows are more or less secured with weather-stripping. Just open both front and back doors a few minutes and you have a new atmosphere of fresh air.

Having one door only, necessitates making a back door of it, pails and the odd things which generally find their way to the back door, and not many housewives enjoy meeting their friends in this setting.

I agree with you when you say in the majority of farm homes the front door (if they have one) is not used. There must be a reason for this. To my mind the reason is this: The front door is very often mis-placed. Usually opens right into the living-room or in many cases the old-fashioned parlor. And so many people do not use these rooms, although they may even be called living-rooms. There is a saying "before you can train a dog you have to know more than the dog," and before you can train the public to use your front door you must use it yourself, so that when they enter your yard the only beaten path may not lead to the back door only.

So many people just live and die in the kitchen, so to speak. The kitchen has become a tradition with them. The other part of the house is too good to use except on special occasions. This is a mistaken idea, the kitchen is only the workshop of the home, the living-room is where we relax, or as the name denotes "live."

So, friends, open up your front doors (or instal one if you have none yet).

Step out and mow the weeds down and make a path toward your front door, and you will soon find your friends and neighbors coming in this way, and enjoying, with you, your new outlook on life.

Mrs. J. B. Sabine.

Neidpath, Sask.

To the Editor:—

Thanks very much for the invitation to have our "say-so", on several topics. The "Front Door" topic hit me right in the eye, for last year I argued (with success) to keep the front door of my daughter's home open, instead of being sealed shut. A neighbor (man) also called there during the time the subject was under consideration, and he said:—"Don't close that door! By all means leave it so it can be opened, from both inside and outside." I wasn't there at the time, but apparently his support helped my plea;—the door is still open! Here are my reasons:

By all means let us keep our front doors, even though they be used infrequently. It might mean the difference between life and death to the inmates of the home.

In the home of a neighbor a gas-explosion fire started in the back entry. The mother and two small children escaped, but when the father arrived, a few minutes later, he could save nothing because the back entrance was an inferno, and the front door was sealed tight,—"winterized." Before he could get an axe and crash through, it was too late to enter.

Our home has five outside doors (on three levels), and while we could probably spare one, all are useful and used frequently. All have storm doors for winter, but are never sealed, and could be used as escapes in case of fire.

Moreover, the average farm kitchen is frequently made to serve unkitchen-like purposes: anything from repair-shop or carpenter-shop, to a first-aid station for that litter of chilled newborn pigs, or a calf. If unexpected callers arrive during one of these messy sessions, it is much more comfortable, all around, to usher them in, via the front door, instead of being forced to apologetically route them through the kitchen.

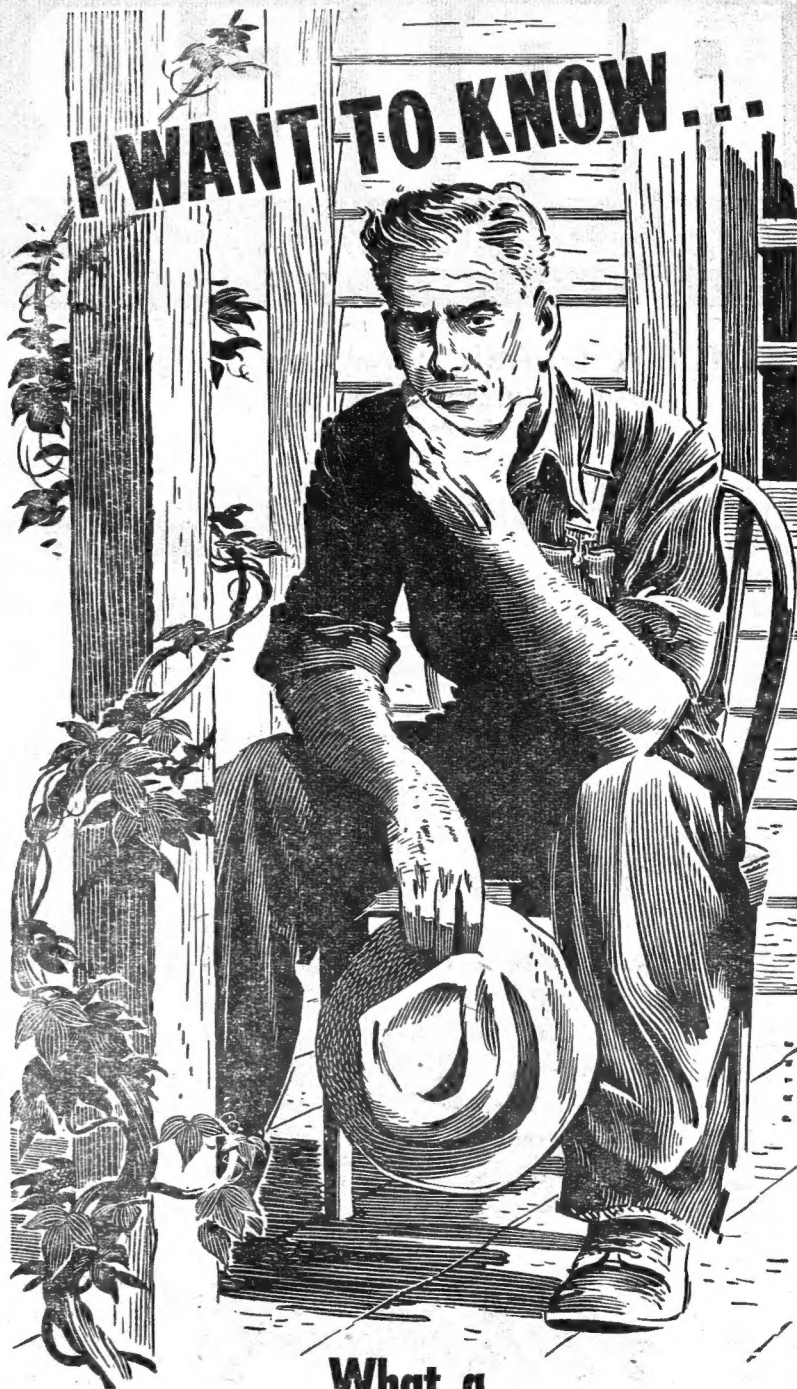
There is also the matter of paint, varnish, etc., to consider. When a family must dodge wet paint, an alternate entrance becomes an urgent necessity.

To me, a house with only one door, is a "shack" and a fire-trap. If wall space is precious, get a glass-top door, and close up one window. But in this land where hot fires are necessary during much of the winter, no one should live in a house with less than two easy exits.

Leta R. Porter.

Czar, Alta.

(Continued on page 11)



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ONT.

(Continued from page 10)

To the Editor:—

A front door in a one-storey house is not so essential as it is in a larger two-storey house. There might be a fire during the night in the kitchen and unless there is a front door the occupants could be trapped upstairs unless there was a stairway leading through the kitchen and then they may be overcome by smoke. A front door is handy in case of flies swarming on the back door, and it could be opened to let in fresh air and the back door closed. Fresh air is more plentiful. One door can be closed if the sun is too hot. The house has a better appearance. If the housewife is washing or canning, it is nicer for visitors to use the front door and use the front part of the house where it is cooler with the front door open.

Mrs. E. H. Fisher.

Belle Plaine, Sask.

* * *

To the Editor:—

Why do farm homes have front doors? As you have stated in your editorial, few of them are used. In travelling across the three prairie provinces, one notes countless homes, old and new alike, with the front doors firmly fastened shut, and with no steps leading up to them. Inside the house, probably, a piano or buffet blocks the use of the entrance. I shall attempt to provide a solution to this problem.

In my opinion, it is a question not of the possible abolition of this non-entity, but rather the education of the prairie farmers as to its value and usefulness. Personally, I have lived in three farm homes where the front door has been non-existent, and now occupy, for the first time, a home with two exits. Therefore, I consider myself qualified to speak from experience.

In the first place, a door well screened in summer provides fresh air comfort which can be acquired in no other way short of air-conditioning. On a hot, sunny day, or a muggy summer night, a door allows much greater circulation of air than can be received through the limited medium of open windows. Some people like to keep their houses shut up in summer, thinking them cooler that way, but I always feel stifled in such an atmosphere.

It might be argued that an extra door provides an additional source of drafts and cold air in our frigid winters. However, this can be prevented to a large extent by the use of a well-fitted storm door and weather-stripping.

The greatest advantage of a front door, though, is from the viewpoint of safety. In winter especially, the house with a single entrance is definitely a potential fire-trap. I think many lives could be saved by the use of a safety exit such as a useable front door. Often the kitchen stove and the chimney are located near the rear entrance, and with the windows frozen shut and the front door, if any, securely boarded up to keep out the cold, the frenzied occupants find themselves unable to escape if a sudden fire makes the back door impassable.

To eliminate this danger, the front entrance should be kept ready for emergency needs at least, and it might be a good idea to place one's valuable papers in a container near that safer exit, handy to be gathered up in a hurry.

Therefore, I say, let us keep our front doors and make intelligent use of them.

I should like to add in closing that we find your paper very interesting, and a wonderful bargain, with much useful information in compact form.

Mrs. E. Howard.

Gimli, Man.

To the Editor:—

A front door is the greatest boon that a man can have. The kitchen door is the entrance to another kingdom, a kingdom that interests me most at meal times.

Our front door opens into a little room with shelves filled with books which nearly hide one of its polished log walls. Overhead stained and polished beams support the ceiling. An open fire-place with a mantelpiece welcomes friends when they are seated in an arm chair, after coming through the front door.

Visitors interested in domestic affairs go from this little room by another door, through the living room to the kitchen, from whence the tantalizing savoury smells are coming.

Pedlars with extracts and flavors to sell go that way too. But book sellers are always detained. They seldom sell me anything more substantial than a book of poetry with pretty pictures that my granddaughter would enjoy, or a roaring wild wester for the boys. Sometimes the salesman tells me a strange story of adventure in far places. Then I feel repaid for buying the books that I didn't need.

Once, a minister came through the front door and we spent a whole afternoon talking about spiritual things and social service.

Politicians have come through that door, hale, hearty fellows who appalled me by their ignorance. Men have come through that same front door who made me aware of my own shortcomings.

Men have come in that front door to talk over confidential affairs, and so helped to weave me into the warp and woof of the family life of my neighbors.

Great plans have been made inside that front door, plans that culminated in successful community enterprises. People with sore hearts have sat here with the woman whose spirit rules the place, and they have gone away healed, healed because of her magic.

Our front door lets life flow in and out like the sweep of an ocean tide. And just as a tide may bring debris or destruction and sorrow on its breast one day, and unlooked for wealth in a lump of ambergris the next, so does our front door open into our world with its joys and sorrows. And I would not have it any other way.

Behind our front door, in the little den, the girl who threw her lot in with mine years and years ago, sits and knits quietly while I read to her the tale of some other man and woman. Before it is ended, her fingers lie quiet, her eyes are alight, and she sees herself in the heroine, as surely as I exchange places with the hero.

A winter night spent thus, behind our front door, beside the open fire-place is something I wouldn't exchange for the best room in the king's palace.

Our front door is always used, and we couldn't use the space it occupies for anything better.

John R. Ross.

Bridge Lake, B.C.

* * *

To the Editor:—

Here is my answer to "What good is a front door?" It is nice to have a front door out to your lawn and flower garden, on farm or city, also entrance to the front porch, or in case the kitchen got on fire and the only escape may be through your front door. For safety and convenience, every home should have a front and back entrance.

A Hoffman.

Armstrong, B.C.

(Continued on page 12)

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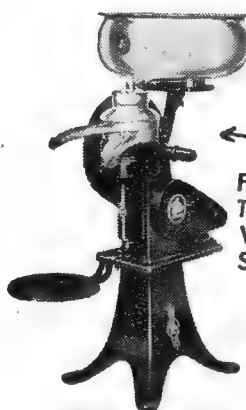
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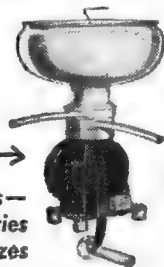
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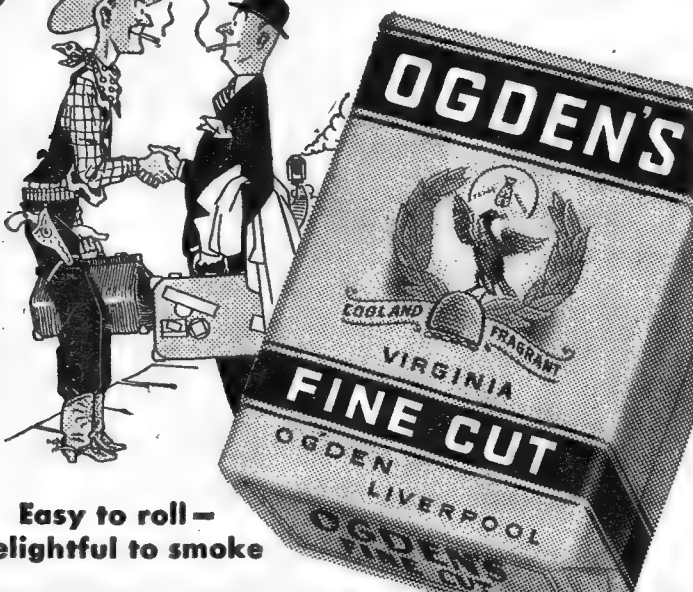
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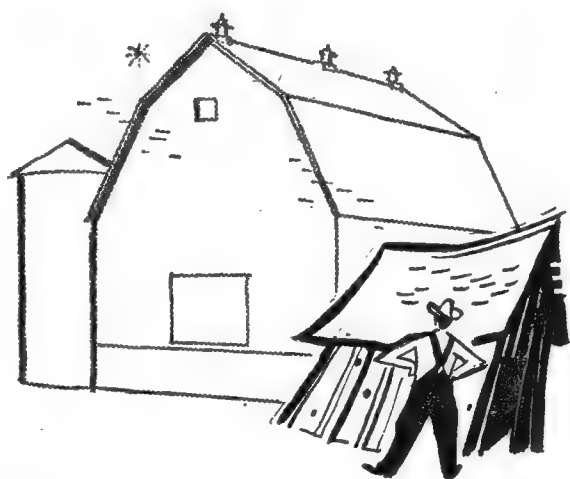
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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

What Good Is a Front Door?

(Continued from page 11)

To the Editor:—

I cannot see any use for a front door in most homes, especially on a farm, so we took our front door out, and finished up the wall outside. Then on the inside, the wall was made into a nice medicine cabinet at top. Shelves were built underneath to about 18 inches from the bottom; then a nice drawer was put in for mending, or can be used for shoes, papers, etc., all painted and sure was real handy.

Here is another plan: The door space can be divided into two equal parts up and down. One side at top was a medicine cabinet, other side a place for valuable papers — door on each. Then under one side was a folding ironing board. Under the other side was a nice clothes cupboard. They had shelves for linen, but one can put a rod and hooks to hang up clothes.

Now these cupboards in door space sure were far more useful than the door, and cost very little to do. The men can fix them in spare time in winter.

Mrs. M. Dowse.

Nanaimo, B.C.

To the Editor:—

I like a front door in spite of the fact that they are very much passed by. A front door is generally ornamental and gives beauty to the house; and it holds out a friendly hand to folks along the road.

On stately occasions, such as weddings and parties, one doesn't want the bride and guests to go and come through the kitchen regions.

A second exit in case of fire is always good, and where, as here, houses are built high off the ground making windows poor jumping places, a second door is valuable.

It is a much better ventilator than windows when the house is over-hot in the heat of summer or when much cooking goes on in winter. Open both doors and a fresh-air current goes right through the home.

As most front doors in the West open into the sitting rooms, one can open the door in summer and sit at ease to read or converse with the atmosphere of the outside, the joy of birds, without the nuisance of flies.

On very odd occasions the door may have a lower role. Should a person in the house see a most unwelcome visitor hastening to the back of the house, he or she may retreat through the front unobserved.

F. E. L.

Mt. Lehman, B.C.

To the Editor:—

I think your, "What's Your Opinion?" idea a refreshing and interesting one.

For years my husband and I have discussed the pros and cons of front doors on farm houses, so when we saw the subject title I said, "That's for you." But he's busy, so I'll do it for us.

I think the main reason for its being there is that houses are usually built with one. Then there's a perfectly understandable reason for its not being used very much. Most of the people who come to visit are our neighbors, and have been for a long time, so when they come over they feel privileged to come in at the back door more or less like one of the family.

Of course, we women sometimes wish that even our best-loved neighbors and friends didn't have to see us or our kitchens not quite company-wise. It does happen you know, in the busy seasons or on our off days.

What to do with the little-used

front door? Well, I have in mind that of one of our neighbors. It has a nice glassed-in porch built around it, where flowers, potted and fresh-cut, are kept the year around. It isn't used, more than most farm-house front doors, but it's dressy and makes the owner front-door proud. Who knows, perhaps the front door gets a little lift too, seeing as it's usually so neglected.

I know of one other type which I remember as being very practical and often used. It was on my childhood home. Both the living-room door and the front kitchen door opened onto a full-length verandah facing the driveway. If our pastor or strangers came to call (they could) he or they could be greeted and ushered into the living-room. The neighbors, of course, used the kitchen door when they dropped in for a chat, or bring a fresh loaf of bread or the new garden peas that were ready before ours.

So much for front doors on farm houses. It isn't likely they'll ever be completely done away with, but in planning many farm homes thought could be given to placing them in a usable position. Our own is where people usually stop their cars. I like it so. The living-room is usually company-wise.

Farmer's Wife.

Rosebud, Alta.

To the Editor:—

You ask, "What Good is a Front Door?" Why, if for nothing else, it adds to the dignity and appearance of a house. Haven't you ever heard of the two little boys at school boasting about their homes? "Ours is the best house in the district," said one.

"What?" said the other. "That house of yours! Hough! It has only one door. If your mother chases you for chastising the cat, you can't just run out of the front door while she's watching the back. Haven't you ever wished you had a front door to that house of yours? I tell you our front door comes in mighty handy to me at times."

"O.K., Smarty. Don't be so snooty. If we get a good crop this year we're putting an addition on to our house, and then we'll have a front door, too. Even at that, I still think we've the best house in the district."

"This kitchen is so mussy I hope no one comes visiting today," said Mother.

"Hark, said Mary, "someone's knocking at the front door now."

"Goodness sakes, Mary," you answer the door and entertain them in the living-room while I fix my hair and change my dress. It's a good thing Daddy didn't barricade that front door this year. It's surely saved me quite a lot of embarrassment and unpleasantness.

"Wasn't it too bad, Mum?" said Jimmy, "that Smith's didn't have a front door to their house. In that fire the other night at their place they all crowded around the only exit and prevented each other getting out. In their excitement they lost their lives and property. Aren't you glad we've got a front door, Mum?"

"See that house over there, John," said Pete, as they drove along. "What a pretty front door and entrance it has. I wish our front was like that. That house looks worth much more than ours just because it puts on a good front."

"I wish we could get a through draft in this house. It's always so stuffy and ill-ventilated. If we only had a front door that we could open once in a while and let the healing breezes flow clear through. I know

(Continued on page 13)

Mrs. Mabel G. Thorsley.
Riley, Alta.

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Basin Listing of No Value In Western Canada

By P. J. JANZEN and J. S. PARKER

IN an attempt to conserve a greater proportion of the precipitation a great number of machines have been designed for the sole purpose of leaving the land in a series of small basins. (Pictured in *Farm and Ranch Review* in June.) The object of these basins being to hold the water on the land and thus increase the amount of moisture in the soil.

The size of the basins varies with the different machines from small holes to fairly deep furrows with dams thrown across the furrow at periodic intervals to prevent run-off. However, the general principle involved is the same in all machines.

In order to obtain information on the general principle involved, several different types of machines were used at the Swift Current Experimental Station and at a number of substations in Southwestern Saskatchewan. In each case part of a field of summer-fallow was worked in the fall with the machine and the remainder left undisturbed. In these early experiments it was found that the deeper the basins the more difficulty was encountered in obtaining a satisfactory seed bed in the spring. Where deep basins were used germination was frequently uneven and yields were decreased considerably.

Further experiments were conducted at the Experimental Station in which extra precautions were taken to ensure

an even germination. The extra operation of a damming lister produced 17.5 bushels per acre as compared to 17.7 on the undisturbed plots.

Since costs of operation were increased without any increase in yield it must be concluded that basin listing can not be recommended for this area. The average yields over a ten-year period show that the land worked with listers required had a tendency to pulverize the soil and at the same time increased the cost of working the land, as a means of conserving moisture. Normally the use of the basin lister is not recommended for water erosion control. Its use has been known to aggravate the situation in that the basins tend to concentrate the volume of water in one place. Frequently they overflow, the dams being washed away, overloading the basins below and thus causing the start of gully erosion. Only in instances where the listing is done on the absolute contour and no run-off water occurs from above the listed area will it be beneficial in aiding water erosion control.

Excess pulverization of the soil must be prevented in order to prevent wind or water erosion damage. Basin listing is a fall operation and experimental work has shown that the degree of soil pulverization caused by this operation actually increases the danger of wind and water erosion on our Prairie soils.

Half-Million-Dollar Dam Near Completion at Magrath

MAGRATH — Engineers in charge of the construction of the \$500,000 Pot Hole Coulee dam have announced that the project will be completed about the end of this month. This dam is a project of the Alberta Government and is part of its water conservation scheme.

Work first started on the undertaking in October, 1945, and has furnished employment for a large crew of men for nearly three years.

The height of the dam from the bottom of the keyway to the finished top will be 134 feet and a sizeable portion of it is within seven feet of the top at this time.

The structure will contain 325,000 cubic yards of clay fill; 150,000 cubic yards of gravel; 10,000 cubic yards of rip-rap, facing the entire upstream surface of the dam to a thickness of three feet; 1,000 cubic yards of concrete and fifty tons of steel rods.

Clay Core

The design or plan is to get a compact, narrow, impervious core of clay running through the middle of the dam, and keep it dry. In this clay lies the strength of the structure. This is in turn faced on both sides with various types of fill designed to protect and preserve this essential clay core.

There is at present a lake above the dam covering 100 acres of land holding 1,000 acre feet of water. It is 70

feet deep at the dam. However, the lower 25 feet is dead water, being below the conduit or outlet into the Pot Hole Coulee. The full reservoir will be 112 feet deep having 87 feet of usable water, 15,000 acre feet. The surface of the lake will be 22 feet below the crest of the dam, this being the height of the large concrete spillway designed to amply take care of excess water.

With the completion of the work at the end of the month it will then be possible to fill the reservoir from the diversion canal near Spring Coulee which will draw its water from the present canal system.

Flood Years

In flood years such as this year the spring run off will fill the reservoir. This, however, is not the case in average years and in such years it can be filled from the flood water that up to now have rolled to waste down the river. This is the main function of this project, to take water from the St. Mary River in the spring of the year and store it for use when it is needed in the dry months. It will also perform another function. It will be a water bridge or flume to carry water from the St. Mary Dam now under construction, across the Pot Hole Coulee and into the canal system to be constructed to the east.

(Continued on page 15)

Saskatchewan To Subsidize Feed Grain Freight

REGINA — Saskatchewan's department of agriculture will pay half the cost of freight on feed grains purchased by farmers and moved prior to February 1, 1949, under an emergency feed grain policy announced by Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet.

"Although the department's policy

Rebuilding the West

(Continued from page 14)

Although both the Pot Hole and St. Mary Dam are under the administration of the P.F.R.A. the Pot Hole project is financed by the government while the St. Mary structure is a Dominion undertaking.

There has been considerable concern among the people of Magrath living on the lower benches of the Pot Hole Coulee for fear of the consequences in the event of the dam going out in time of flood. This particular phase of the structure has been given careful and scientific study by the engineers and a series of engineering precautions have been taken. It is not possible to explain them in detail here but some of the features are: 1. A settlement gauge, by which the slightest movement or settlement of the earth in the structure can be detected. 2. A drainage tunnel running into the interior of the structure to carry away any seepage that may find its way past safety zones. 3. The large spillway which can handle five or six times the water that came in during the flood this spring and will entirely eliminate the possibility of flooding over the crest of the dam. In fact, state the engineers the chances of the dam going out are so remote, that the danger from this quarter is out of the question.—*Lethbridge Herald*.

Another Alberta Irrigation Project

WORK has begun in earnest on the Carolside dam, being constructed on the Berry Creek some 40 miles south of Hanna, Alta., and a few miles north of the hamlet of Carolside. Much heavy dirt moving equipment has been transported to the site, and with electric light facilities installed, work has been going ahead on a 24-hour-day basis, and engineers in charge expect to have the 2,000-foot dam completed by freeze-up.

A small size village has sprung up around the dam site, with trailers, bunk houses and cook cars, dotting the landscape. Considerable local help has been employed, while the dirt moving equipment and men have come from widely separated points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The earth fill dam will be about 2,000 feet long and 55 feet high, and will contain 250,000 cubic yards of dirt, and sufficient water can be stored to irrigate 10,000 acres of land below the dam, by low lift pumping methods. While it will take several years to bring all this land under water it is hoped that next year will see a substantial start made.

Mr. E. L. Gray, water conservation director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration at Regina, under whose department the dam is being built, states that the project will be part of the proposed Red Deer River Diversion scheme, a project in which 500,000 acres will be brought under irrigation.

The fact that the Carolside dam can stand alone, yet link up with the Red Deer scheme has led the P.F.R.A. officials to authorize its immediate construction.

is to encourage farmers to maintain substantial reserves of both grain and fodder on their farms, a large area of west and west-central Saskatchewan is again experiencing a crop failure and assistance in the movement of feed grains has been deemed necessary this year," said Mr. Nollet.

In view of the existing feed shortage in a large section of the province, parts of which have now suffered two or more years of drought, the Saskatchewan government has decided to offer assistance in obtaining feed grains to the extent of half the cost of the inward freight, he said.

The agriculture minister explained that "this is an emergency feed grain policy that has been adopted in order to encourage farmers, especially those in drought areas, to maintain their livestock production."

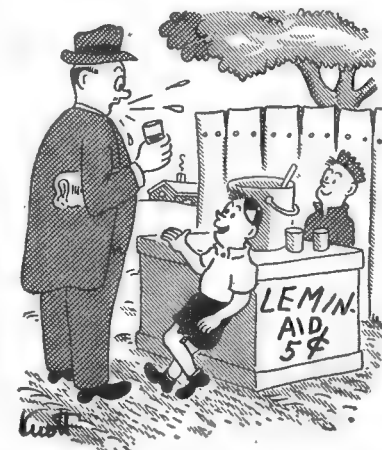
He urged farmers to advise their rural municipal secretaries as soon as possible of their feed grain requirements. Municipalities in turn should place orders early with the elevator companies before an expected heavy movement of feed grains to eastern Canada gets underway.

"The elevator companies have agreed to delay as long as possible the shipment of grain from areas where it is needed but unless orders are placed soon the companies cannot be expected to hold it indefinitely. At best, added cost due to carrying charges and longer freight hauls will be involved if the placement of orders for this winter's and next summer's requirements is delayed," Mr. Nollet warned.

The department of agriculture's emergency feed grain policy for 1948 calls for the municipalities or L.I.D. inspectors placing their orders with the elevator companies and the provincial government paying the freight charges. The elevator companies will subsequently reimburse the department for half the freight costs which the companies will include in the sale price of the grain to farmers.

Pointing out that feed grain so ordered by farmers would have to last until next August, the minister said, "it cannot be overemphasized that orders for feed grain requirements must be placed with municipalities immediately." It was not economical, he said, to ship grain out of a district and then to ship it back in again.

In regard to seed grain, Mr. Nollet recommended that farmers who require seed grain, and feel that they cannot afford to buy graded seed, should take advantage of the policy to secure good quality commercial seed this fall. It can be cleaned up on the farm before seeding, he concluded.



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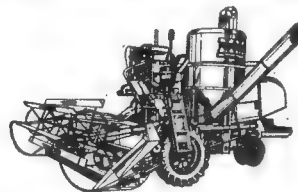
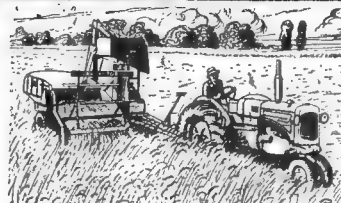
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IN NATURE'S WONDERLAND

The Franklin's Gull . . . The Farmer's Friend

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies, A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

DURING September we say good-bye to the Western Farmer's best friend among the birds: the Franklin's Gull.

Every grain farmer in the west knows this small, black-headed gull with the pink-washed white breast. Those who have watched the swirling flocks following a spring ploughman have nothing but praise for the good deeds of this bird. The freshly turned furrows expose cutworms, wireworms, grubs and egg-sacs of injurious insects which the gulls gratefully devour. Later, when the young grain is green, the gulls invade the fields once again to busy themselves with grasshopper control, and they continue to prey on grasshopper legions all summer long.

During years when voles (commonly called Meadow-mice) are abundant, the gulls eat large numbers of the destructive rodents. And during the harvest season itself, flocks of Franklin's Gulls still patrol our grain fields to feed on low flying insects of various kinds, thus performing a last beneficial service to farmers before they migrate southward to the lower Californian coasts where gulls spend the winter.

The Farmer's Friend has been a popular bird in Western Canada and the adjacent States for many a year—indeed, there is a gull statute at Salt Lake City, erected by grateful Mormons towards the end of the last century to commemorate the occasion when flocks of these birds saved the Mormon harvests from a grasshopper invasion. But despite the general knowledge that this bird is one of the best allies the western farmer has to help combat insect pests, gulls have not enjoyed the protection which they deserve.

So-Called Sportsmen

There have been occasions when so-called sportsmen have used these birds as living "clay-pigeons" on which to practice shotgun skill. The writer remembers a day when he found over fifty Franklin's Gull carcasses on a Central Alberta lake shore some twenty years ago; a nearby boat-vendor volunteered the information that four shotgun shooters had stood on that shore-line the day before and fired off more than two hundred shells at the passing flights of gulls, killing over fifty birds and wounding many more. Such wanton practices are fortunately rare, and no true sportsman would countenance such an act.

But farmers themselves have been known to unwittingly destroy these beneficial birds. Franklin's Gulls nest on the marshy flats of sloughs and lakes. They collect dry reeds and build up bulky nest platforms or rafts that rise above the water level on the reed-strewn marsh flats, the female gull depositing 2 or 3 eggs on the dry top of the nest mound. Adults share the incubation duties, and also share the large eggs.

All too frequently, gull-nesting sloughs have been drained dry by farmers who want to reclaim more land for cultivation. The draining process almost always kills the current year's hatch of young gulls; drying the marsh permits land predators to invade the gull community and kill the helpless young ones.

The harm done is much more serious than the destruction of one season's fledgling crop: the drainage of a gull-nesting slough hurts the whole farming district for a twenty-mile radius, as it forces the beneficial gulls to find another community nesting site farther away. They may not find one within thirty miles of the drained slough, which means that their helpful services are lost to the farming community around the ruined marsh. The final result of such drainage may conceivably mean reduced grain harvests in such areas, because gulls have been driven out and from then on are not present in sufficient numbers to effectively control destructive insect pests.

Franklin's Gulls are fascinating birds to study. They wing out from their nesting marshes at the first light of dawn to visit the farm fields, and all day long fly between farms and nesting marshes on tireless wings. They don't carry insects in their beaks back to their young: these gulls swallow whatever fare happens to be handy and then, later, feed their young by the process of regurgitation. Back and forth they fly, hour after hour throughout the days of June, July, and early August, by which time the young birds start their own flying careers.

How far do the adults fly in quest of food? This is a little aspect of gull study that has always intrigued the writer. Of course, we know that the birds often alight on fields to walk around, seeking insects and mice. And we've seen flocks resting on river bars and lake shores, and out on the water surfaces. But a great deal of their time is spent on the wing. If you have ever been in a car travelling parallel with a flight of gulls, notice the speedometer reading: 40 to 45 miles per hour seems to be the average cruising speed of Franklin's Gulls!

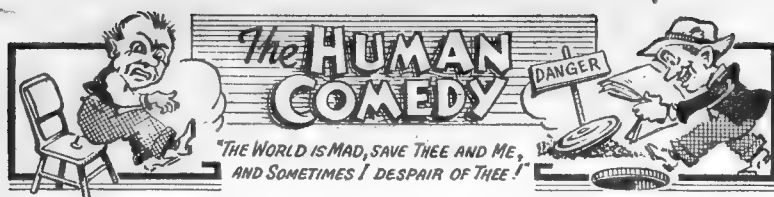
Ten Hours Flying

How many hours do they spend on the wing, every day? Well, during June and July, when gulls are so busy foraging for food to feed their youngsters, waiting at the colony nest sites, we average eighteen hours of daylight every day. Probably the gulls are active for about fifteen hours of that total, but we must count off time spent on the ground, on the water, and resting time. However, it must be conservative to estimate that they spend ten hours daily a-wing. And if we reduce the known flight speed to a slow 35 miles per hour, then multiply that speed by the number of flying hours, we have an estimated total of 350 miles that gulls may spend a-wing, daily, throughout the summer season.

Continuing this game of probable mathematics, it should be safe to assume that each gull would require one insect per mile — as fuel consumption, so to speak. That means three hundred and fifty insects devoured daily! And the insects vary in size from plump cutworms and fat grasshoppers down to slim Lake Flies.

Put it another way. It is likely that each gull eats more than three times its own body-weight in insects every day. Many birds exceed this rate, as their vigorous flying activities require constant energy-making food-stocking.

(Continued on page 17)



Fatherhood

A Bangor, Maine, wife, about to become a mother, took everything calmly—but the father-to-be! He fainted while police arranged for an ambulance.

Revived, the man was so distraught police decided to take him to the hospital, too. On the way he fainted twice.

A baby daughter was born to the couple. All were reported doing nicely today.

Intruder.

In Kemalpassa, Turkey, surgeons removed from Arsan Tekkanat's stomach a foot-long snake that had slipped in as he slept with his mouth open.

Technology.

In Ann Arbor, Mich., the city did a thorough job of resurfacing streets, later had to dispatch an expert with a mine detector to locate the manholes.

Checkmate.

In Detroit, Vernon Dobson bought a car with a worthless check, sold it at a profit to cover the check with cash, discovered that he had been given a bum check himself.

H.C.L.

In Woodbridge, N.J., drunken driver John J. Rone, Jr., was: (1) fined \$200; (2) assessed \$20 to pay the doctor who examined him; (3) assessed \$40 for damages he had done to his padded cell.

Man's Friend.

In Salt Lake City, Alvin Tippitt's conscientious watchdog faithfully kept everybody at bay while Alvin Tippitt's house was ravaged by fire.

Stylist.

In Queens, N.Y., Marie Flynn was still looking for the door-to-door beautician who had offered her a free demonstration, then cut off most of her hair, smeared her head with cold cream, and disappeared.

In Nature's Wonderland

(Continued from page 16)

Tons of Pests

Well, we know that an adult Franklin's Gull averages around 8 ounces in total body weight. Suppose we allow that each bird devours three times its 8 ounces body weight: that's a pound and a half of harmful insects destroyed daily by every Franklin's Gull. Carrying these estimate-figures a step farther, we make the amazing discovery that one million gulls devour 750 tons of insects, per day! And we've got literally millions of Franklin's Gulls living in Western Canada's wheat belt every year, 180 days from April through to September.

These startling food totals, conservative estimates only, help to explain why western farmers feel friendly disposed towards this wonderful bird. But remember: that isn't the complete picture. Gulls constitute only one small group in the large avian host of over a hundred varieties of birds that live in or pass through almost every western farm community at some season of the year. And each variety, with but few evil exceptions, helps to play an important part in the endless war against insects and other agricultural pests. Without our bird allies, farmers could not farm!

Hot Sox.

In Gary, Ind., 77-year-old Arie Meyers was charged with reckless driving on his motor-scooter.

Own Worst Enemy.

In Koge, Denmark, Police Chief Vagn Bro raced in front of a train at a crossing, raced right on to the police station, fined himself 50 kroner for reckless driving.

Fore-Legged.

In Auburn, Me., Levi Morin stumbled on the railroad tracks, lost a leg under a speeding train, found to his relief that it was the wooden one.

Flied Out.

In Ogdensburg, N.Y., Plate Umpire Donahue glared disgustedly at the obscuring clouds of insects swarming around the arc lights, suspended the night game on account of "eel flies."

"Taffy Was a Welshman . . ."

In Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, Ronald George was fined £5 and costs for stealing margarine from the table of Ellis Samuel, his host.

Auto Suggestion.

In Little Rock, Lloyd Moore offered his defense for driving 70 m.p.h.: he was merely trying to frighten his wife out of her hiccoughs.

No Quarter.

In Newark, the Office of Rent Control was forced to move when the landlord raised the rent.

Brief Encounter.

In Hagerstown, Md., Deputy Sheriff Robert Miller and City Policeman Harry Frush surveyed the scene of the crash, handed each other tickets for reckless driving.

Old Guard.

In Glendale, Calif., Albin Nelson complained that his neighbor, Miss A. C. Madsen, not only kept him awake all night while she listened to the Republican Convention, she stuck a hose through the window and squirted him when he turned in the Democrats.

Double Jeopardy.

In Philadelphia, the city solicitor's office demanded that Harry Zeitz, in prison under death sentence, either pay up \$5.35 in delinquent taxes or face court action.

Air Conditioning

In Wethersfield, Conn., burglars, bothered by the heat, succeeded in cracking a 200-lb. grocery store safe they had moved it into the cooler.

Virtuoso.

In San Pedro, Calif., police hunted the fly fisherman who had made a cast into L. M. White's motel room and flicked out his wallet.

Child Prodigy.

In Danbury, Conn., firemen answered a false alarm, nabbed a four-year-old boy, who promptly punched one of them in the eye, brought out the rest of the department with another alarm, and escaped in the confusion.

Margin of Error

Near Lille, France, Amateur Electrician Eugene Delobelle, who was positive that 6,000 volts would not kill a man, tried it on himself. He was wrong.

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What Next In Pests ?

A plague of camels in northern South Australia is causing losses of fodder needed for stock.

Afghans originally brought camels into the State's outback for transport; now they have bred to large numbers, and are running wild.

The State Government offered to give the camels away, but there were no takers. Now it has ordered them to be destroyed.

But the sentence has been deferred because a syndicate of River Murray fruitgrowers plans to set up a factory to convert the carcasses into fertilizer.

The Pintos Of The Plains

By SPENCER FREER

WHO does not admire a pinto saddle horse? The three ring circus has always been quick to assess the high box office drawing value of well matched pintos. How glamorous were those circus days when we were very young, and could share the ecstasy of the small boy, who exclaimed, "Oh, mom. Ain't the circus horses grand!"

A popular name for the pinto horse in many parts of western Canada and the United States is the paint horse. The name is exceedingly appropriate. How a horse with such curious, and sometimes even fantastic markings was produced in the first place, is a subject that has always been of interest to horse lovers in every section of the country.

trace the history of the pinto horse back far enough, we discover the strain of horses goes back to the Spanish Conquistadors.

In the foothills country of Alberta, and within sight of the snow-capped Canadian Rockies there existed for many years the only herd of pinto horses in Canada. This herd has now been disbanded, and the horses sold and scattered widely over the province, bought mostly by horse lovers who craved a pinto saddle horse. To see these beautiful creatures with their sharply marked foals at foot, swinging into an easy canter across the open range was a sight to gladden the eye of the most stolid horseman.

Some years ago before the pinto



Any horse lover will understand why W. S. Herron of Calgary is proud of this Pinto mare. "Cheetah" won the gent's glamor class at the Calgary and Edmonton spring shows last year and repeated at Edmonton in the Fall. "Cheetah" was sired by a three-quarter-bred Pinto horse out of a thoroughbred mare.

The history of the pinto horse in America shows clearly that this particular strain of horses was gradually established over a long period of years by crossing Arabian and other saddle horses with the Indian ponies of the American Southwest. To trace back further, where did the Indian ponies come from? Undoubtedly these were obtained by trade or by treaty with the early Spanish settlers who penetrated up the valleys of the Pacific Southwest from Mexico. It is extremely doubtful whether the isolated Spanish groups of that time would part with saddle ponies to the treacherous Indians roaming then, so a fairly safe surmise is that many of these ponies were stolen from Spanish outposts, and ridden away to remote northern ranges of the various tribes. Confirmation of the fact of the pinto's origin deriving from Spanish stock of Mexico and what is now California, may be found in the following proof, that whereas the pinto horse is quite common in western Canada and the western States, he is comparatively rare in the eastern and central parts of the North American continent.


Most of the earliest paintings of artists depicting the meetings of white men on horseback parleying with Indian tribes of western America show the Indians wearing their war regalia and feathered bonnets, and mounted on pinto marked ponies. These ponies ridden by the Indians, many of them with distinctive pinto markings, were tireless little steeds having hoofs of iron, and limbs of steel for endurance, as every pioneer of that day could testify. It would seem therefore, if we

herd was disbanded the writer had the pleasure of an unhurried inspection of the entire herd at close quarters, and accompanied by the Alberta rancher. It was a perfect summer morning on the prairie, and we drove in his car right up to the herd, and leaving the car walked in leisurely manner through them at close quarters. Many of the pintos could be approached and handled, and all of them seemed gentle. There was no snorting or fear displayed, not even by any unbroken fillies or colts.

In color these pinto horses were bay and white, black and white, chestnut sorrel and white to varying shades of cream and white. Some of the markings were lovely and striking. In fact the thought occurred to me at the time that we might have been walking through a herd of zebras on the veldt of central Africa. That, I think, fairly describes how striking these pintos were in color markings. Having left the car at the outskirts of the quietly grazing horses, we continued to saunter through the herd, and handling some of the more placid tempered ones.

I found the herd of pinto horses consisted of about fifty head altogether, and the band ranged in age from foals and yearlings to nine years old. None of them was imported, and all these pintos were strictly Alberta bred. Much of the stock traced back directly to well known thoroughbred and Arabian sires of the western United States. To quote the words of the breeder of these pintos: "Some of these horses and colts

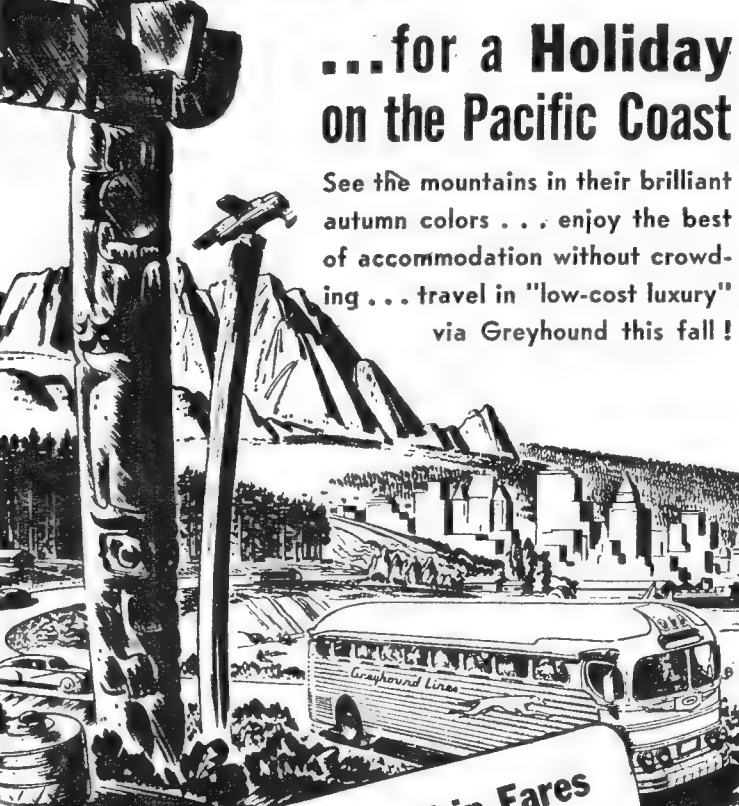
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Better Be Safe Than Sorry

By DR. ELIZABETH C. ROBERTSON
(Reprinted from Health Magazine)

IT is hard to believe that in these enlightened days of the twentieth century there are still people about who doubt the value of immunization. It is even harder to believe that there are actually people in Canada who know nothing at all about it and who don't understand what immunization means. Unfortunately, as anyone who has had experience in this field will tell you, both these statements are true and that is the reason why more than 1,500 Canadians contacted diphtheria and 139 died of it in 1947. All this illness and all these deaths could have been prevented by immunization.

You should have your children immunized or protected against four dangerous diseases. These are diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus or lockjaw and smallpox.

Diphtheria

This disease is extremely dangerous in young children under 5 years of age. It is spread in three ways; by contact with people who have the disease, by the use of contaminated milk or other articles and foods which contain the germs, or by contact with healthy people called "carriers" who are not ill themselves but who carry

dangerous diphtheria germs in their noses and throats and convey them to others. Nobody knows just how many "carriers" there are, but it has been estimated that they may run as high as three per cent of the population. It is possible, perhaps, to avoid contact with persons who have diphtheria, and pasteurization or boiling of milk will kill the germs and make it safe to use, but it is quite impossible to be sure of avoiding contact with "carriers". For that, immunization is the only answer.

Diphtheria toxoid is absolutely harmless. When it is injected under the skin, it stimulates the body to produce antitoxin. This antitoxin is ready to neutralize or act against (anti) the toxin or poison produced by any diphtheria germs that the immunized person subsequently acquires. Usually three doses of toxoid are given at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks. As the child's supply of antitoxin gradually falls as time passes, several single booster doses are given later on. Babies should be started on their diphtheria toxoid when they are about 6 months old, or even a little earlier. This is because it takes some time for a baby to develop his full protection against this disease and because, as I have said, diphtheria is especially severe in babies and young children. If you don't have your baby toxoided, you are taking a big and unnecessary risk. There is no risk whatever in the toxoid. If you can afford it, you should have your private physician give this treatment. If you prefer, you can have it done at a public health clinic where there is no charge. The treatment is the same regardless of who does it for you.

Whooping Cough

For years whooping cough has been regarded much too lightly. Even now the public as a whole does not realize what a killer it is. It is very serious in babies and young children under two years of age. In fact, it kills more youngsters in that age group than diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever put together. In 1947 about 10,000 Canadians suffered from it and there were more than 200 deaths.

Whooping cough is a most distressing and prolonged disease. It usually upsets the entire household and it may be many months before the child entirely recovers from its effects. Our immunization methods are not always effective against this disease, but it is possible to protect about 80% of children from it. The protection obtained by the remaining 20% is not complete but it is sufficient to make the disease much less severe. Therefore it is really worthwhile to have your children immunized against whooping cough. Preparations containing both diphtheria toxoid and whooping cough vaccine are now available and when these are used one series of injections will protect your child from both diseases. This makes it easier for you, your baby and your doctor.

The Pintos of the Plains

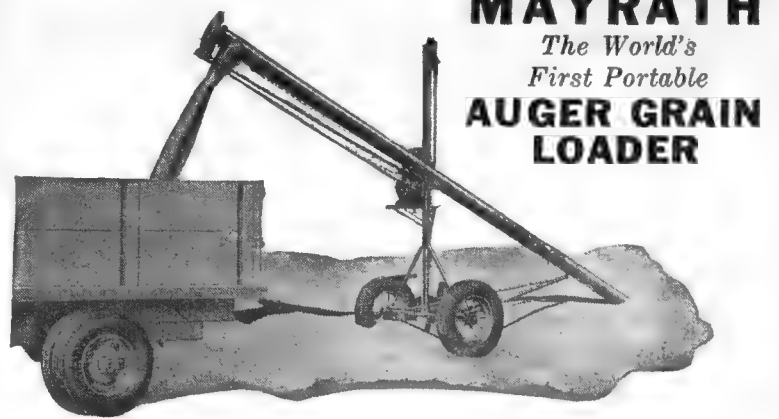
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are four times thoroughbred stock, absolutely pinto in markings." Others again, are one-half and three-quarters Arabian blood, and here, too the curious pinto markings prevailed in every case."

Several of the more mature horses showed marked Arabian characteristics. None of the pintos had any "wild horse" or outlaw symptoms. From baby foals up the pintos seemed to possess a happy combination of high spirits and gentleness. It was hard to believe that actually their home was the range, and the lone prairie.

It may be said that the reputation of these paint horses spread far beyond the boundary of the foothills country of Alberta, and before the herd was disbanded tourists and ranchers as well, often drove long distances from other States and provinces to see for themselves. On various occasions prominent horse breeders said these particular pintos were the finest type of paint horse they had ever seen anywhere. To the former owner's lasting credit it may be said that he never sought to commercialize these pintos, and it is extremely doubtful if he ever made a profit out of them over a period of years.

A famous American circus once heard of this little band of pinto horses, and sent a representative to Alberta with instructions to buy the lot, which presumably was not many at that time. The owner however, was unable to bring himself to part with his pintos, and refused a surprisingly good offer from the circus agent. There are few things that money will not buy, but sometimes a horse is one of them!



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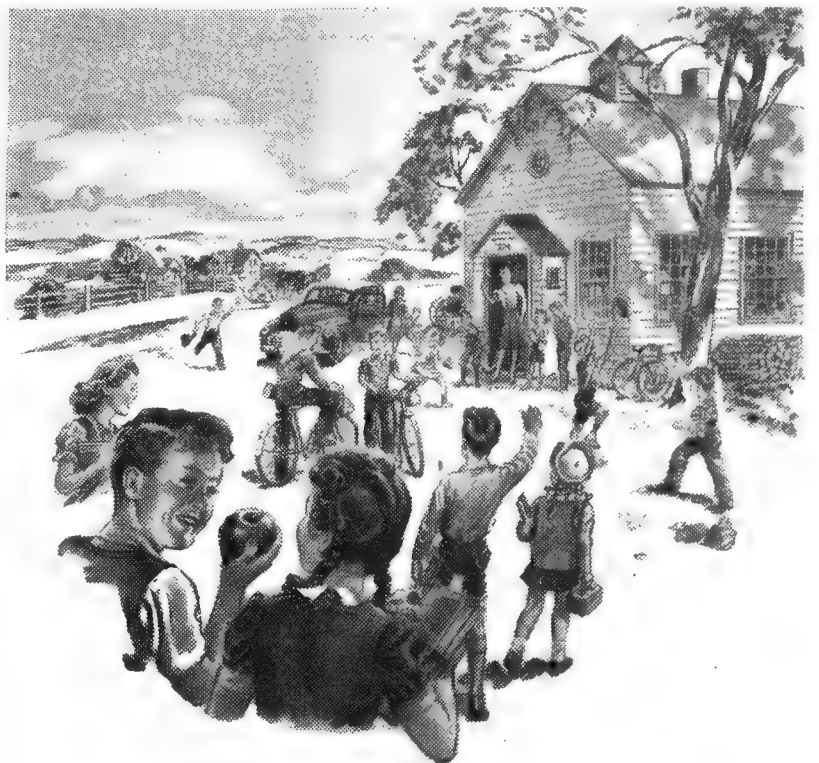
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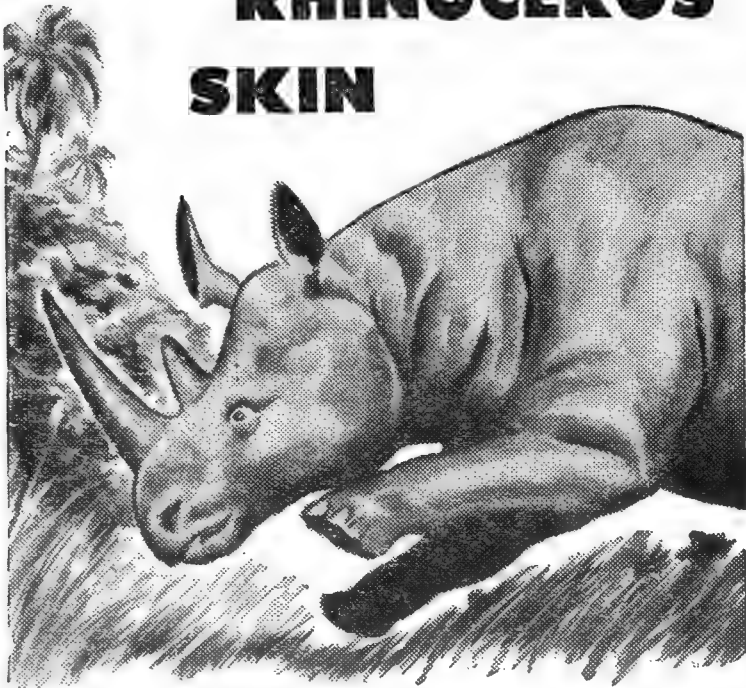
AUTUMN

CHILDREN GO BACK TO SCHOOL... leaves redden and fall... darkness comes earlier... the last crops are taken in... fires become popular again... there is frost in the morning air.

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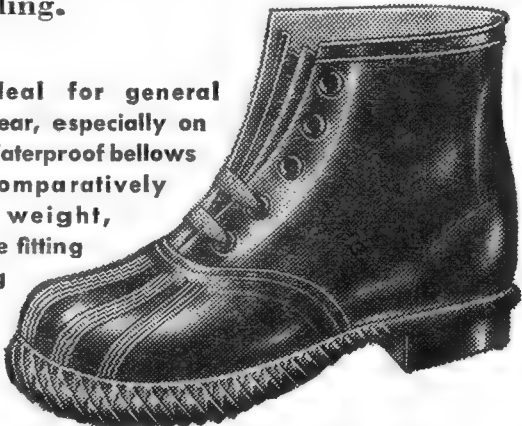
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A Further Plan of an Ideal Design for a Farm Home

Building material costs are high, but are likely to remain so for some time to come. Here is a farm home that has been designed in the economical rectangular, storey-and-a-half shape which provides the most living accommodation for the least money.

By I. C. EDWARDS and M. J. G. McMULLEN

FARM HOME No. 4

HOW to achieve adequate living accommodation with a minimum outlay, was the primary objective kept in mind by authors Edwards & McMullen in designing "Farm Home No. 4," and has been achieved very successfully in the plan illustrated.

The house requires only a plain rectangular basement with no jogs, which greatly simplifies the construction process. The projection in the dining room has been achieved by extending the floor joists 15 inches over the main basement wall and this arrangement, together with the longer rafters extending over this projection, can be constructed with very little extra labor. Also, most storey-and-a-half houses with bedrooms upstairs require a dormer in the roof to achieve headroom in the stairs. The authors have avoided this considerable extra expense by designing an inside stairway that requires no dormer at all.

The special feature of the plan is the large kitchen approximately 12 feet by 18 feet with an arched-off eating area containing a long bench-type seat by the front triple window. Note how the stove is located handy to the chimney and provision for a wood box is made under the adjoining counter area.

The utility room, size 12 feet by 8 feet, is handy to both the kitchen and the rear grade entrance and contains a deep sink surrounded by storage cupboards and space for a washing machine, cream separator, clothes horse, built-in ironing board, etc. For those who prefer to go out the back door without walking through the utility room, an alternate plan is available with steps provided to the kitchen from the existing location of the clothes closet.

Note the wash basin in the alcove by the back door where the men can clean up before coming into the house. This entrance area also contains a closet for coats and space for the removal of muddy rubbers. The porch, size 7 feet by 8 feet, at the back door, provides space for temporary placement of pails, parcels, etc., and also as a weather break in the wintertime.

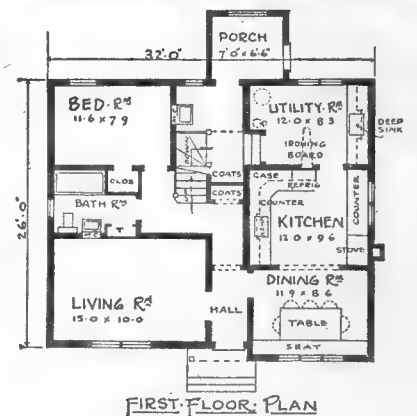
The plan provides for three bedrooms including one on the main floor handy to the kitchen in case of illness and yet arranged to be semi-concealed for privacy. Each of the bedrooms has large clothes closets and space for linen is provided both on the upstairs landing and in the downstairs bathroom.

The exterior is of simple, easy-to-build lines, yet well balanced and attractive. Where required, the front wall could be dressed by the addition of shutters on each side of the windows and the installation of a hanging lantern-type fixture by the side of the doorway. Flower boxes could be placed under both sets of front windows.

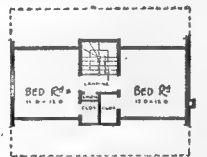
The authors emphasize that this storey-and-a-half type of house provides the most living accommodation for the least money, because only bungalow height outside walls are required to provide upstairs rooms, and the higher pitch roof provides sufficient headroom to "live in the roof." Thus the extra cost of walls to enclose the

upstairs bedrooms is largely eliminated.

Those building this home should consider wiring for future electric service at the time the house is built. Whether you expect to have electricity available from a wind charger, a gasoline generating plant, or through the extension of the Power Commission,



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

the wiring for the necessary light switches and plugs should be installed before the walls are closed in.

With electricity comes the possibility of a water pressure system and full plumbing facilities. Detailed plans showing the construction of the concrete septic tank and the layout of the disposal field are available from the authors of this article. For further particulars write to Messrs. Edwards & McMullen, c/o E. and M. Home Building Service, 920-22, Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

How To Judge A House Plan

MANY people feel house plans are a puzzle. It may be difficult to imagine the plan as a completed building. Here are some points that may help you.

You should have a pencil. If it is a red one, so much the better.

Now let's look at this picture of a house with the roof taken off. Because the rear entrance is used so much on the farm, it is suggested that you find this on the plan first. With your pencil mark the back door with an arrow.

The next step is easy. Start on a trip through the house and mark your path with a pencil. Stop a while in the kitchen, notice windows. Is there plenty of wall space for counters and

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued from page 30)

wall cupboards? If there is a basement, are the stairs in a handy place?

If you are the homemaker, you will want a space in the kitchen where you can work without people crossing back and forth. If your pencil line runs from one corner to another, that kitchen is not for you. Perhaps the doors could be placed in a more convenient place.

Let's move on. Note where the family will dine. Is there enough room, enough light?

Pass along and have a good look at the living room. Where is the front door? Draw a line across where you would walk to answer the door bell. Do you like the position of the doors, the windows? How is the wall space for furniture placement?

Continue your tour to the bedrooms and bath. If there is an upstairs, travel up there with your pencil.

The plan now will mean more to you. In your imagination you lived in this house. Did you like it?

Building a New Home? Send for This Booklet

If you are interested in farm homes, here's some good news. For the last year the Planning Research Centre of the School of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, has been devoting itself to rural housing.

The first fruits of this research has just been harvested in the form of an attractively printed booklet containing 10 designs of farm houses. It is free for the asking to any farmer in Western Canada.

Some of the designs may be too "modern" or too "cute" for most farmers. Yet it is obvious from even a quick skimming through the booklet that a lot of thought and plans have been taken by those responsible for the production. Indeed, even if none of the plans is judged to be what is needed, the book is well worth having for the amount of useful information it contains.

If it happens that one of the plans is a what is wanted, complete blueprints are to be made available for the nominal price of \$2.50 per set.

We urge our readers to write for this booklet. Here's how: In Alberta, write to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton; in Saskatchewan, the Department of Reconstruction, Regina; in Manitoba, the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. Clip out this story and send it along and they will know exactly what you are asking for.

Sheep Develop Gold Teeth

It has been reported from Capetown that Rev. N. de Bruin, while dining recently off a sheep's head on a farm in the Cape, found gold teeth in the sheep's jawbone. Investigation revealed that the teeth were evenly and glitteringly plated with "gold".

The report has caused intense excitement in the district, where it is assumed that the sheep, while grazing, must have picked up gold dust from hollows in the veld, which, during mastication, plated its teeth. But no such luck... according to an official of the South African Museum the gold dust might come from drinking water, or from shrubs on which the animals browse. "Gold" teeth which later proved to be aluminum silicate have also been found at the Cape.

Farm Service Facts

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Fuel Costs Less Repairs Cost Less Delays Cost Less

When You Follow the Right "Pattern" in Lubricating Tractors

One of the best possible safeguards against high cost of tractor operation is to follow a definite "pattern" of lubrication. That is, to set up and follow a regular schedule that includes these three divisions:

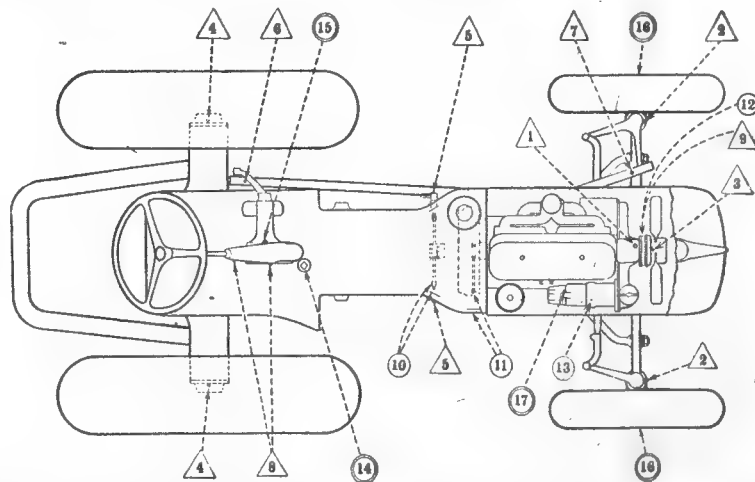
Daily..... Certain points to be lubricated every day... or after every 10 hours of operation,

Weekly.... Certain points to be lubricated regularly once a week... or after every 60 hours of operation,

Seasonal.... Certain points to be lubricated once or twice each season, according to the amount of usage the tractor gets.

Without a definite pattern to go by, it is almost humanly impossible to avoid missing certain points and letting them go too long without fresh lubricant. As a result you have excess friction which causes unnecessary fuel consumption... an excess of wear which causes unnecessary repairs... and often a delay during a busy season which causes a loss of farm income.

Most manufacturers issue instruction books showing the right pattern for the make of tractor they build... but if you have lost or mislaid your book, the accompanying illustration will serve as a guide.



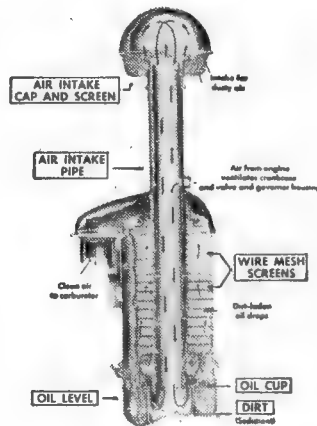
If you have an instruction book showing the lubrication pattern for your particular make of tractor, use it instead of this chart. If you haven't a book, this will help you. The numbers enclosed in the triangles show points that require lubrication daily, or after every 10 hours of operation. Numbers enclosed in single circles show points that need lubrication weekly, or after every 60 hours of operation. Numbers enclosed in double circles show points that need lubrication only once or twice per season, but which must not be overlooked completely.

Keep Engines Hot

As days become colder, it pays to take steps to keep tractor engines up to proper operating temperatures in order to vaporize the fuel completely. When using gasoline, the water temperature should be 160-180 degrees... when using distillate, 190-200 degrees. Use shutter or curtain to bring engine temperature up to the proper point quickly. It will help to save fuel and reduce wear.

5 Ways to Save Fuel

1. Don't let the motor idle unnecessarily.
2. Make one trip do for many.
3. Haul full loads wherever possible.
4. Keep equipment fit by tuning up motors in off-periods.
5. Don't forget that improper carburetor adjustments waste fuel.



OIL CLEANERS NEED HELP

Will Remove 50 to 100 lbs. of Dirt from Air Entering Carburetor in Normal Season's Operation if Serviced Regularly.

Farming is supposed to be a "fresh air job"... and it is, in comparison with many other kinds of work... but the air cleaner on a farm tractor removes anywhere from 50 to 100 lbs. of dirt from the air going into the carburetor, in a normal working season of 800 to 1,000 hours.

That is, it will remove 50 to 100 lbs. of dirt if it is serviced regularly. It needs help. Otherwise, it lets a lot of the dirt go through into the engine, causing excessive wear... which increases cost.

It pays to service the air cleaner after every 10 hours of operation under normal conditions... oftener under dusty conditions.

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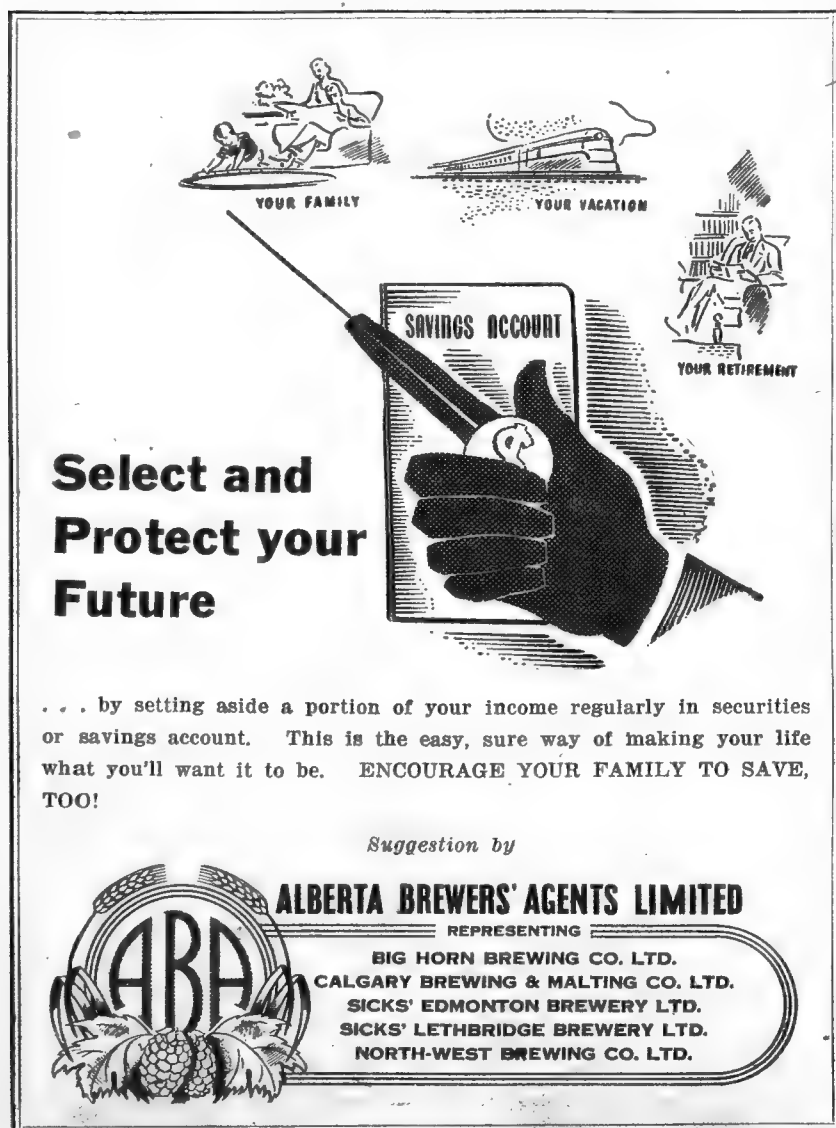
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Pushing Back The Frontier In Northern Saskatchewan

AN area of 300,000 acres of land in the Carrot River district of Northeastern Saskatchewan was approved as suitable farm land by the soil specialists of the University of Saskatchewan. This is in the gray wooded soil of Saskatchewan in an area of reasonable rainfall where the evaporation is considerably less than it is in the prairie area.

A block of approximately 60,000 acres in this area had been burned over twice during the past ten years. As the soil was of a particularly good quality it was decided to start a land settlement program in this particular

sible for the land clearing project to continue, as much of the equipment could not be bought and was made in the shop at Regina.

During the winter of 1946-47, lumbering operations were carried on by the veterans and the timber was brought out, sawn and planed at a near-by mill so that it was available for building construction during 1947.

In the 1947-48 winter almost half a million board feet of lumber was taken out from a timber berth by the veterans in the project and this is



district. This land is located about twenty miles east and north of the Town of Carrot River which is the nearest railway centre. In order to make the land available for settlement it was necessary not only to clear and break it but to provide drainage and roads as well as a bridge across the Carrot River.

The actual land clearing program started in the fall of 1946 when a crew of seven or eight men were sent in to locate a camp site and to make preparations for a concentrated land clearing program in the spring of 1947.

During 1947 a crew of 33 men, all of whom were veterans, were used in the district in the clearing, brush piling, breaking, building construction, drainage and other activities connected with the establishment of the project.

It was difficult to obtain equipment to start the project and a number of tractors were purchased from War Assets Corporation for this purpose. A machine shop operated by qualified mechanics keep the equipment in good operating condition. A small generator was provided so that power was available for the shop and to light the camp.

During the year 1947, 2,400 acres were cleared and plowed and made available for seeding in the Spring of 1948.

Handmade Machines

Most of the clearing was second growth brush with the occasional stand of large timber that had escaped the fire. In addition there were some trees standing which had been partially destroyed by fire. Large brush cutters, pilers and breakers were constructed at the machine shop operated by the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Regina which was manned entirely by veterans. The use of this machine shop made it pos-

to be used in building construction during the present year.

A large number of veterans in Saskatchewan had indicated their desire to settle in co-operative groups, but as most of the Crown land available was scattered it was not possible to meet this demand in the prairie area of the Province. One co-operative farm was established at the Matador on the prairie area north of the City of Swift Current, but this provided a place for only some 17 veterans. It may be extended later to include a similar sized farm in an adjoining district. It was, therefore, decided that as some 1,600 veterans had been settled on individual farms under the Saskatchewan Government Land Settlement Program, the Carrot River area would be held for the time being for those veterans who wished to farm co-operatively.

Co-op. Farming

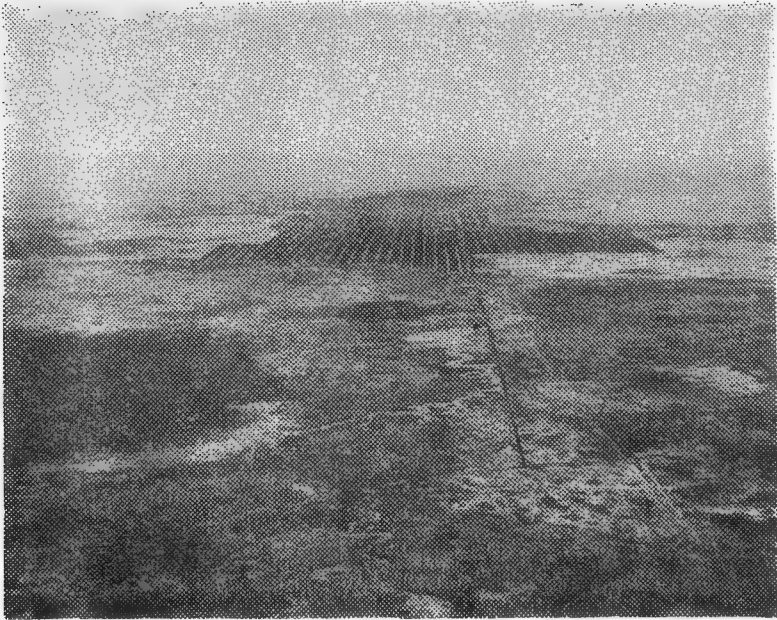
Two co-operative units have already been established, one of ten farmers and another of seven and three other groups are being organized. The foundation work in co-operative study is undertaken by the Saskatchewan Department of Co-operatives. They give the men an intensive course on co-operation with every opportunity to discuss the various problems that might arise in this farming venture.

This year a total of 2,200 acres of land was seeded to grain and additional land is being cleared and broken, and prepared for crop for the year 1949. The extent to which the program can be carried on is limited at present by the available equipment as there is still a considerable area of good land that can be settled in this northern area.

Operations were delayed this year due to the late spring. However, 2,500 acres have been cleared and 2,000 acres plowed. This work is continu-

(Continued on page 23)

(Continued from page 22)



ing on a 24-hour basis in order to make as much land available for settlement next year as possible. There are 42 men engaged in this program. There are also 15 veterans who are farming on the land that was cleared last year.

Veterans who settle in this area must be approved under the Veterans' Land Act and are allocated 320 acres each, of which at least 100 acres are cleared and plowed. When the land

is allocated to the co-operative farm group they are then entirely on their own—they elect their own officers and run their own show.

The veterans composing the co-operative group receive a 33-year renewable lease on the land. An area is set aside as a building site and the community thus formed permits social development which was not available to the isolated pioneer settlers.

Manitoba Maps Broad Plans To Save Soils And Combat Erosion

By TREVOR HOLLAND

SOIL drifting and water erosion is recognized as one of the biggest threats to successful farm operation, both by the Manitoba government and by large farm organizations in the province. Extensive research and study has been given this problem and projects now under way, being conducted by the extension service, Department of Agriculture, and Manitoba Pool Elevators, with the co-operation of the individual farmers, are aimed at reducing this menace to soil productivity.

Soil surveys, conducted by the Department of Agriculture, have been made over a major part of the settled portion of Manitoba and very necessary fundamental information on which to base soil conservation programs has been gathered. There have also been some detailed surveys made of local problem areas, and this data used to plan sound land use programs.

These reconnaissance surveys have provided valuable information on the extent of wind and water erosion, the decrease in organic matter, the difference in moisture equivalent between virgin and cultivated fields and the decrease in nitrogen, phosphorus, etc.

Manitoba has a provincial Soil Conservation Committee, appointed last year by the minister of agriculture, Hon. D. L. Campbell, and is composed of six active members representing the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture, the Soils department of the University of Manitoba, organized farm groups, rural municipalities and the extension service.

This committee is expected to initiate, direct and correlate the soil conservation work in the province, to direct and encourage the special soils work being undertaken by the extension service and to recommend its own program along the soundest lines it can arrive at. Jack Parker, extension service representative on the committee, reports that several recom-

mendations have been made to date which may be followed.

Mr. Parker, who is also Provincial Soils Specialist, has the duty of carrying out extension work in soil conservation, organize soil conservation clubs, address farmers' meetings, assist agricultural representatives to promote soil conservation practices in their district and to work very closely with the Provincial Agronomist in the promotion of sound cropping practices and crop rotations.

Promoting Good Farming

Soil conservation clubs, composed of groups of farmers who work together to try and control soil drifting and water erosion, have been formed. These clubs generally promote good farming practice in their districts.

There are a number of Senior Seed Clubs throughout the province who form progressive groups to work with in soil conservation. There are also 85 Junior Seed Clubs and as much work is done with them as possible to educate these young farmers along soil conservation lines. The Alexander Crop Improvement Club, with its various soil conservation projects, is making definite beginning to control soil erosion in that area.

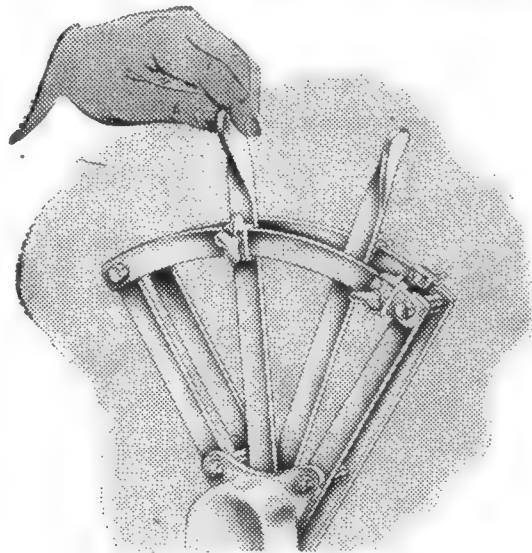
Fertilizer trials have been made in practically every district in the province, and the provincial government is still carrying on with further investigation. For the past two years the Pasture Improvement Committee has been carrying on fertilizer experiments with hay and pasture crops in the Winnipeg Milkshed area.

The provincial Lands Branch are now following the policy of having a very thorough check made by soils men and engineers before opening new land for settlement. Under the Irrigation Committee, appointed in 1945, and in co-operation with the Water Development Branch, investigations are under way as to the possibility of irrigation under Manitoba conditions at Brandon.

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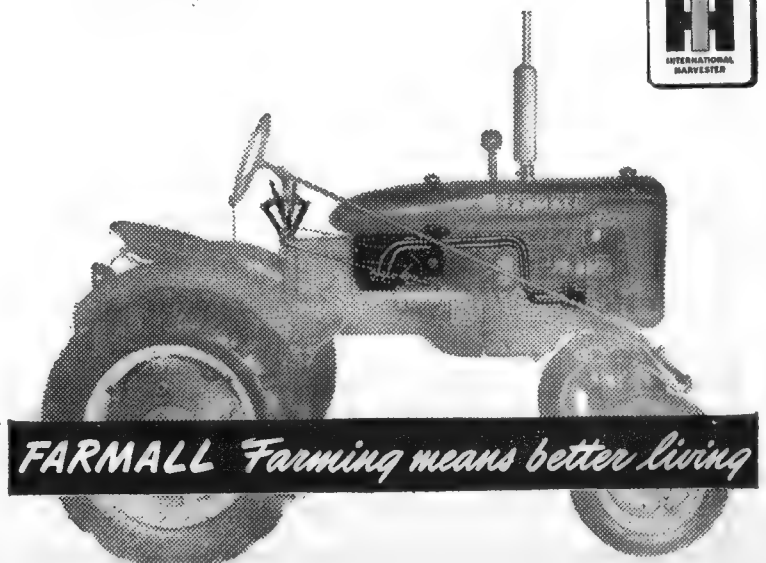
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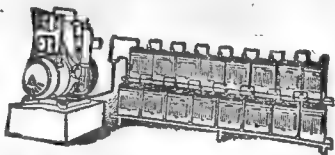
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Winter Wheat For Saskatchewan Dry Belt

DURING recent years there has been a marked expansion in the acreage seeded to winter wheat in Southwestern Saskatchewan. This is no doubt because, where good stands have been obtained, yields have been considerably higher than for spring sown wheat in the same area. Partial or complete failures have been common, but each year there have been enough good fields to indicate that the problem is not entirely one of winter

hardiness, says P. J. Janzen, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

To determine some of the factors that influence winter survival, a survey was made during the past two years of the method used by farmers in seeding winter wheat and the effect of such methods on winter survival. The results indicate that growing winter wheat in the drought area has good possibilities but that considerably more information is required before specific recommendations regarding cultural practices can be made.

Results of these surveys so far indicate:

1. That the variety Yogo is more winter hardy than any other variety tested in Southwestern Saskatchewan to date.

2. That a good snow cover is of considerable value in protecting the crop and probably accounts for the higher degree of survival when the crop is seeded in stubble. In most cases, however, there has been insufficient reserve moisture in the stubble to carry the crop.

3. In general, the more moisture present in the land in the fall, the greater is the chance of the crop surviving the winter. The best crops have invariably been grown on fallow that was worked early in the spring and the weeds kept under control all summer.

4. The crop should be seeded into firm, moist soil and should not be covered with more than 1½ inches of soil. Packing on top of the seed is beneficial. In practically all cases where the grain was sown into loose soil or where it was covered with more than 1½ inches of soil, there was a high percentage of winter killing.

Where the surface soil is dry at seeding time, it appears to be essential that some type of furrow drill be used that will move the dirt to the side and permit placing the seed into firm, moist soil below without covering the seed too deeply.

5. Best results to date have been obtained by seeding the grain during the latter part of August. Seeding may have to be delayed if moisture reserves are low or if grasshoppers are abundant at this time of year. Late seedings in most cases resulted in complete failures.

6. The control of weeds, particularly such annuals as stinkweeds, is a major problem in winter wheat production. Some good results were obtained from spraying with 2,4-D this spring but more information on spraying is required before specific recommendations can be made. Other problems which should be mentioned are insect control such as sawflies, cutworms and wireworms and plant diseases such as root rot and smut.

To summarize, it is believed that winter wheat can be grown successfully in the drought area but considerably more attention to cultural practices is needed than with spring sown crops.

(Continued on page 25)

"It's Pool Elevators This Year"

The Alberta Wheat Pool is celebrating its 25th anniversary. The rallying cry is "Make this year a Pool Elevator Year."

Many of the men who participated in the formation of the Alberta Wheat Pool are no longer engaged in farming. The younger generation of farmers may not be so keenly aware of the pressure of circumstances which brought about the Alberta Wheat Pool's formation. Nevertheless, they should realize that the Wheat Pool has been a tower of strength to Alberta agriculture.

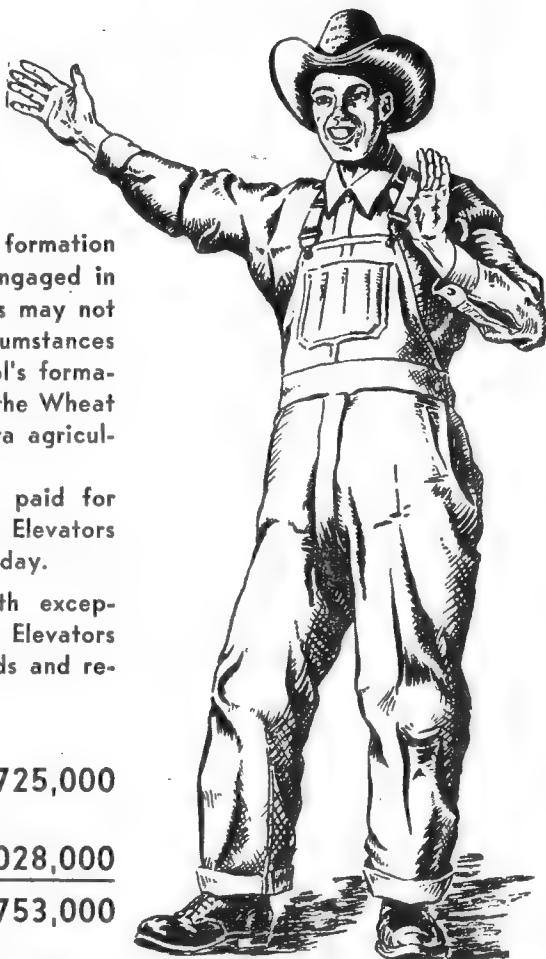
Alberta farmers have, over the years, paid for many an elevator system. But Alberta Pool Elevators is the only one owned by Alberta farmers today.

Besides providing grain producers with exceptional service and protection, Alberta Pool Elevators has, over the years, paid patronage dividends and redeemed reserves as follows:

Patronage dividends	
paid in cash	\$ 3,725,000
Patronage dividends	
paid in reserves	3,028,000
	<u>\$ 6,753,000</u>
Purchases of reserves	
from members	\$ 4,450,000

This record shows what can be done through co-operative effort. This year deliver your grain to —

Alberta Pool Elevators



(Continued from page 24)

Fall Care For Perennials

THE fall is the time to give the perennial border and beds all the attention possible. Wanted changes are most easily made and old or poor plants can be taken out and replaced by better ones, says E. H. Breathan, Dominion Experimental Station, Prince George, B.C.

Many plants also benefit by being moved to new soil or having their roots divided when they get too big. Michaelmas daisies should be divided and moved at least every other year. Phlox can be left for four to five years if the ground is rich, but should then be divided and moved. Iris clumps should be lifted and all the dead parts removed when the centres get empty.

In many places, especially where the spring is dry, fall planting has proved to be the safest.

As the plants stop blooming and the tops die down, they should be cut off and removed, the soil should be dug with a fork or cultivated with a hand cultivator and all weeds removed from the roots of the plants. If possible, the ground should be left level but fairly rough and in a fairly moist condition so that the plants will not suffer from drought in the spring.

If spring flowering bulbs are wanted, the bulbs must be planted now so they can get established before the ground freezes. If planted late, a mulch of straw or preferably peat moss is advisable.

How to Salvage Old Paint Brushes

WHEN a farmer starts to do a painting job around the farm, as often as not he discovers that the old paint brush has developed a decided kink with hard turned-up bristles.

To salvage stiff old brushes, soaking overnight, preferably in turpentine, is a well-known preliminary. Gasoline is also effective. After the old paint has been softened, it should be scraped off with a blunt knife or combed out with a steel comb or brush. If the first soaking fails to remove the paint, the process can be repeated. Shellac brushes should be cleaned with alcohol, and whitewash and calcium brushes with water.

After most of the accumulation has been removed, the brush should be scrubbed in warm water with a mild laundry soap — never with a strong soap. The excess water should be shaken out and the brush left to dry. The bristles should be straightened out with a scrub brush or comb before completely dry, after which the brush should be wrapped — not too tightly — in heavy paper or cardboard to keep the bristles straight. If the brush is dipped in paint before being fully dried, the moisture will make the brush soft and listless.

When a brush is being used every day, it should be filled with paint, and wrapped overnight in several thicknesses of paper, or suspended in a can of water. If used intermittently, it may be suspended in raw linseed oil or kerosene. If stored in turpentine, the brush is likely to become hard. It should never be allowed to rest on the ends of the bristles for any length of time, because it will become warped and the flow of paint will be uneven. With a hole at the end of the handle, a brush may be suspended in the paint from a rod or stick across the edges of the can so that the bristles do not touch the bottom. When put away for a period of time, the brush should be cleaned, thoroughly dried, and stored with the bristles straight.

New Raspberries Are Recommended For Fall Planting

DURING the last decade there has been decided improvement in the quality of raspberries, especially those varieties which are suited to the colder parts of Canada.

Chief, a seedling of the commercial variety Latham and originated at University Farm, Minnesota, has held the spotlight for a number of years because of great hardiness, good quality and above-medium-size berries. Viking, from Vineland, Ontario, is giving good results in protected locations and when canes are covered in winter.

Important varieties introduced in recent years, says John Wallace, Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alta., are crosses between Newman and a European variety, Lloyd George. Of these, Madawaska appears most resistant to winter injury and produces large berries of very dark color. Trent produces a firm berry of a particularly good dessert quality. Rideau carries a very firm berry which could be faulted for falling off in size as the season advances. Gatinneau is a very early variety but has suffered heavily from raspberry mosaic. All four varieties have much superior quality, especially in the cooked state, to Chief, Herbert, or Viking and are well worth a trial.

Cull Pullets Closely To Increase Profits

WITH the present high prices of feeds it becomes necessary, for economical production, to feed only the birds giving evidence of high production.

Any pullet that develops slowly or shows lack of vigor, should be eliminated. Such birds rarely make high production records.

Small, weak, unthrifty pullets, as well as coarse, rough, meaty-headed birds should be discarded.

Select deep, full-bodied birds, broad backed and broad-breasted birds with clean cut head and face. Clean, close feathering indicates health and vigor, as does also a bright, prominent eye and alert carriage.

Discard the boarder — keep only the worker.

Sow Thistle Menace

PERENNIAL sow thistle is becoming established, at an alarming rate, over wide areas of Manitoba. This persistent weed is again infesting much of the heavy soil types, as it did during the ten-year-period prior to 1935.

With the wider use now being made of the one-way disc, it should not be difficult to keep this dangerous weed under control, provided farmers are prompt in taking concerted action. Infested fields should be worked early, directly the crop has been harvested. The earlier the infected land is worked after harvesting the more effective will be the control. The one-way disc should be set to cut from 3½ to 4½ inches deep, and should travel at a rate of not less than 3 miles per hour, preferably 4 miles.

The use of the new herbicide, 2,4-D, sprayed on the sow thistle plants just prior to flowering will severely check growth, and in many instances has killed the plants entirely. The Ester type of 2,4-D has proven the most satisfactory in treating perennial sow thistle.

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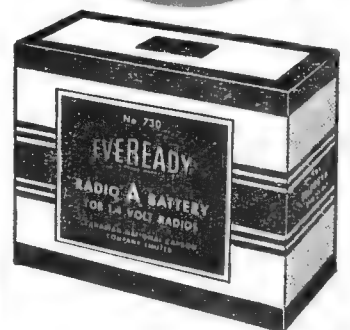
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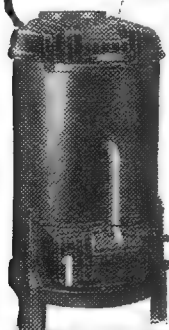
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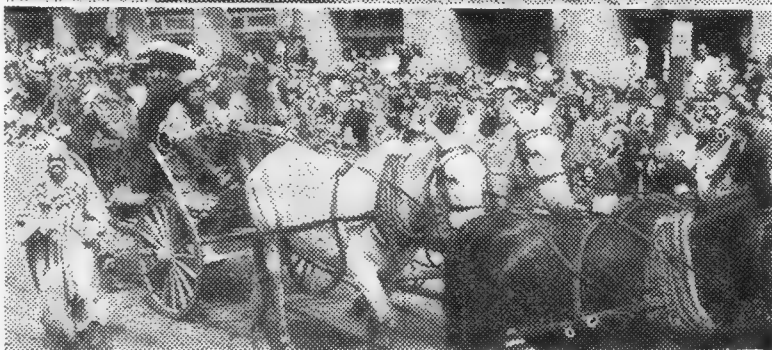
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THE BAD, OLD DAYS



These scenes, from the Nanton section of the Calgary Stampede Parade will rekindle a pioneer memory or two.



Breeders' Notes

U.S. Regulations Affect Cattle Exports

HERE are some of the rules which apply to the shipment of livestock and meat to the United States now that the embargo has been lifted.

To meet United States Bureau of Animal Industry requirements, cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada in carload lots for slaughter do not have to be tested but must be accompanied by an official veterinarian's certificate.

Range cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada, for purposes other than slaughter, must have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty days prior to exportation, and cattle, and calves if over six months of age, other than steers and spayed heifers, must also pass a negative test for Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) within thirty days prior to exportation, and be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government.

All cattle and calves entering the United States are subject to inspection by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at port of entry and may be rejected for physical defects, abnormalities or evidence of disease.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry will not permit the transportation by motor truck into the

United States of cattle intended for slaughter unless such cattle are accompanied by tuberculin and blood-test certificates as required for Canadian cattle entering the United States for breeding or dairy purposes.

It was announced also that export permits are now being freely issued to anyone desiring to export oats and barley from Canada and that, since the 1st of August, equalization fees formerly charged on the export of oats and barley have been discontinued.

Preparing Cattle For the Show Ring

WITH the approach of fall fairs requests are always received by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for pointers on fitting animals for exhibition. Preparing dairy animals for the show ring, or even for the auctioneer's platform, needs care and extra work, but the additional effort will be well repaid in competitive showing or in more profitable sales.

The best way to get good results is to follow the procedure adopted by good showmen, says V. S. Logan of the Animal Husbandry Division. Selection of the animals to be exhibited is usually made well in advance of showing time. Indeed, the cows to be shown in the milking and dry classes will be bred to freshen or approach freshening at the most suitable time

(Continued on page 27)

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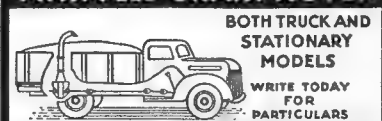
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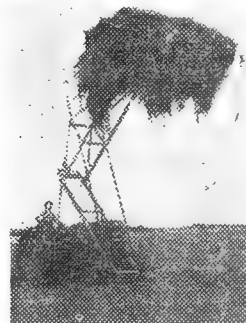
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(Continued from page 26)

to compete in their respective classes.

During the preparation for shows or sales, the feeding is regulated to produce medium or slightly better than medium fleshing, a sleek hair coat and mellow skin. The controlled feeding of young stock is even more important than that of mature animals.

Training the animals to lead on a halter at an early age is most important in the preparation for exhibition, for in close competition an animal that leads and stands well will attract the attention of the judge to her good qualities.

All show stock should be blanketed with a light to medium weight blanket from two to three weeks before exhibiting. Frequent and thorough brushing will improve the conditions of the hair coat. It is common practice to clip the tail, face, ears, and neck on a line down to the shoulder, but care should be taken to avoid over-clipping. Beginners could well seek the advice of an experienced showman. The hoofs should be pared periodically.

The day before the exhibition the animal should be thoroughly washed and kept covered with a medium-heavy blanket. Ample bedding should be provided. The tail should be braided into several braids, and on the day of the exhibition should be combed out into a wavy switch. The horns should be scraped and sandpapered and then polished with an oily cloth before going into the ring. Wiping the animal down with an oiled cloth will give a desirable sheen to the hair.

In the ring the exhibitor should show the animal to best advantage all the time and should be alert both in handling the animal and in receiving direction from the judge. He should also remember that everybody cannot win, and win or lose the experience gained makes an award more likely in another class or at another fair.

Drumheller Ram Sells for \$3,350

SALT LAKE CITY—A small, black-faced Suffolk ram from Alberta brought \$3,350 at the 33rd annual National Ram Sale.

The high price was paid by James Laidlaw of Muldoon, Idaho, to P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, Alta.

J. Melvon Jones, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, sponsor of the sale, said that so far as he knew the price is the highest ever paid for a Suffolk ram. The sale attracted more than 500 buyers and sheepmen from Canada, Britain and the United States.

Famous Alberta Ranch Changes Hands

Victor Watson of Airdrie, prominent Alberta producer of registered seed grain and purebred Suffolk sheep, has purchased the famous Frank Collicutt ranch, a few miles northwest of Airdrie.

Mr. Collicutt, whose address was Crossfield, sold his ranch a year ago to Ingval Sundal of Taber, who finds it impossible to devote the time necessary to run the ranch and the famous Willow Springs herd of registered Herefords. Mr. Sundal made the sale to Mr. Watson for an undisclosed price.

The ranch consists of 2,720 acres of choice farm and grass lands. It carries about 250 head of top-quality registered Herefords.

Mr. Collicutt was one of Alberta's first breeders of registered Herefords, and at the time of his retirement, his ranch and herd were among the most famous in Canada. He is now living in Calgary.

NEW

What's Your Salt I.Q.?

1. Which farm animals require the most salt?

A.—Pound for pound sheep will consume more salt than any other type of livestock.

2. If Salt is fed in the rations is it necessary to have free access salt as well?

A.—Yes. The salt requirements of individual animals differ, and of the same animal at different times. Free access salt assures the animals sufficient salt at all times.

3. Which is best, block salt or loose salt in boxes?

A.—Hogs and sheep should be provided loose salt at all times, also working horses and feeder cattle. For horses and cattle on the range block salt is more economical.

4. Should salt be provided periodically or available at all times?

A.—It should be available at all times.

5. Do poultry need salt as well as the farm animals?

A.—Yes. About ½ lb. to every 100 lbs. of mash and 1 lb. to every 100 lbs. of scratch grain.

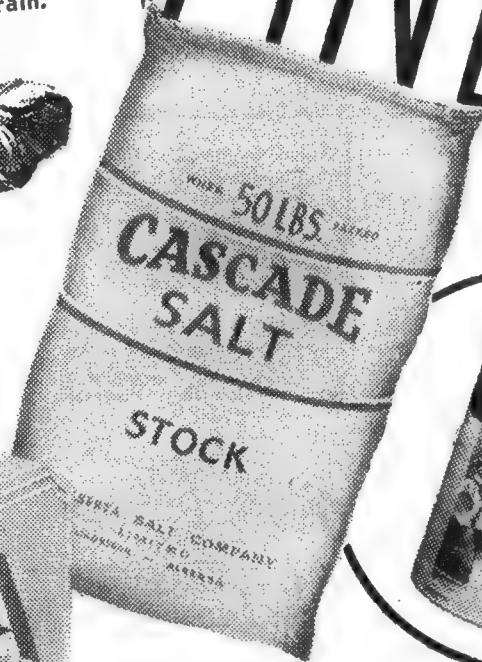


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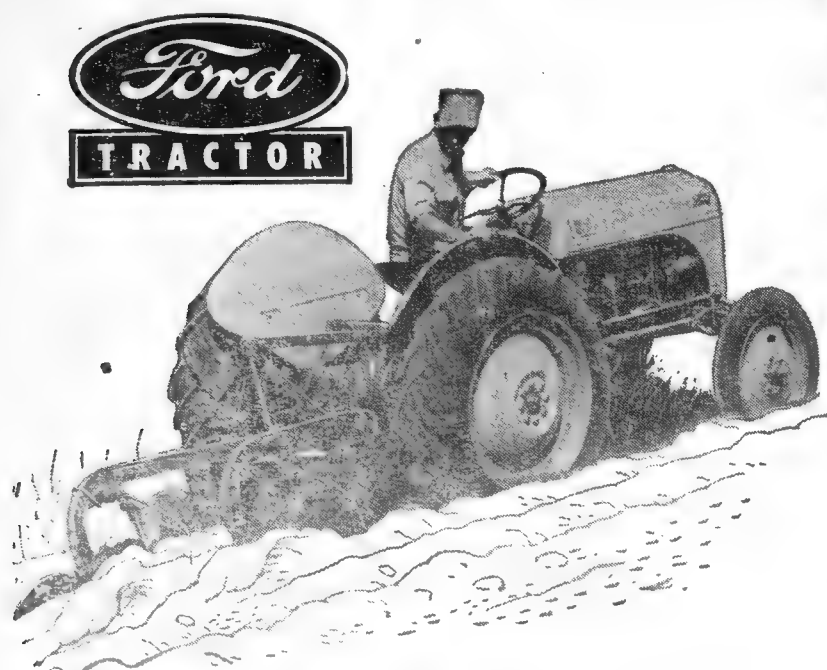
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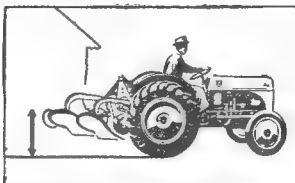
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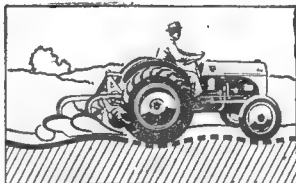
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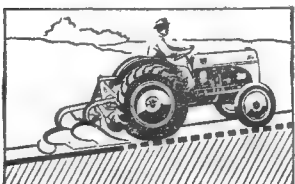
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How The Scientists Saved Us From Disaster

SASKATOON: The opening of the Prairie Region Laboratory here a few weeks ago might well serve as the text for a hundred essays on this theme: If it had not been for men of science in laboratories and on experimental farms, the West today might be an unpopulated wilderness.

The story of the struggle against nature in the West has not been confined to improving the breed alone. It has been, in large part, a ceaseless campaign against the evil forces in nature which, from the very beginning, seemed intent upon keeping the West the Great Lone Land of Alexander Beggs.

First there was frost, but a generation of effort gave us Marquis wheat. Then came rust and smut and sawflies and large areas were saved from extinction by the development of garnet, Apex, Renown, Rescue and Reward.

Part of the early story of science's struggles for agriculture was related during the opening ceremonies of the Saskatoon lab. by Dr. Robert Newton, President of the University of Alberta. His remarks are worth reprinting for they recall many a distinguished name of men to whom the farmers of the West are indebted. He said:

No great project ever comes to fulfillment without a substantial background of preparation and development. The Prairie Regional Laboratory is the culmination of a long history of co-operation between the National Research Council, the universities of the prairie provinces, and the departments of agriculture, especially the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Its origins really go back to the beginnings of prairie agriculture.

The first settlers found that there were problems peculiar to this region which required investigation on the spot. The Dominion Department of Agriculture established branch experimental farms, which secured answers to a number of pressing questions. Some problems baffled them, for example, wheat rust, always a source of substantial loss, sometimes attaining the proportions of a major disaster. The battle of science with wheat rust became a model for campaigns in the field of agricultural science.

With the founding of provincial universities, the staff of these institutions interested themselves in the research problems of their communities. Dr. W. P. Thompson, of the University of Saskatchewan, began in 1915 to breed wheat plants better adapted to this new environment. In 1916 he observed that two varieties, an emmer and a durum, showed resistance to rust. He attempted to cross these with the bread wheats and soon ran into difficulties which led to his distinguished researches on the crossing of wheats with different chromosome numbers and patterns. In this work he had the financial assistance of the National Research Council from 1917 onwards.

The Epidemic of 1916

Following the disastrous rust epidemic of 1916, the late Dr. Walter C. Murray, President of the University of Saskatchewan and convener of a special committee of the National Research Council on Plant and Animal Diseases, initiated discussions with the late Dr. J. H. Grisdale, then Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. The latter called a conference at Winnipeg in August, 1917, which formulated a plan of attack.

It is interesting to notice how accurately the scientifically-trained men present indicated the methods which

would lead to success. The late Dr. A. H. R. Buller, Professor of Botany at the University of Manitoba, emphasized the role of the barberry, which his student and follower, Dr. J. H. Craigie, was to elucidate so completely. The late Professor W. P. Fraser who, shortly before the conference, had been appointed by the Dominion Experimental Farms to be Officer-in-Charge of Rust Investigations, with headquarters at Brandon, urged the co-ordination of field observations with greenhouse and laboratory investigations, a method which eventually enabled his student, Dr. Margaret Newton, to unravel that other aspect of the rust organism's complexities, the existence of numerous forms, some attacking certain wheat varieties and not others. Finally, Dr. W. P. Thompson proposed the breeding of wheat varieties for resistance to rust, an idea then so new that it was received almost in silence, Professor Fraser being the only member of the conference to comment favorably.

Speeches Then Action

But it was to take still another epidemic, and more vigorous speech-making, notably by Dr. H. M. Tory after he became President of the National Research Council in 1923, before these highly competent scientists were given adequate backing in their unequal struggle. In 1924 the National Research Council, in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the prairie universities, established the Associate Committee on Cereal Rusts. This mobilized all the existent forces, and reinforcements were soon forthcoming. The Dominion Rust Research Laboratory was opened the following year on the campus of the University of Manitoba, with plant pathologists and plant breeders working side by side. By this time, too, Dr. J. B. Harrington had entered the field of practical wheat breeding at Saskatoon, thus leaving Dr. Thompson free to concentrate on the theoretical aspects of the work.

In 1926 another committee was initiated by the National Research Council, namely, the Associate Committee on Grain Research. The immediate object was to investigate the drying of tough and damp wheat, but the action had the very important effect of mobilizing the cereal chemists in an organization which has continued ever since to be the official body for testing the industrial qualities of grain especially the milling and baking qualities of the many new rust-resistant wheat varieties. (Among the men enlisted by this Committee was Dr. R. K. Larmour, of the University of Saskatchewan, who eventually became the first Director of the Prairie Regional Laboratory.) Only a few varieties survived the rigorous quality tests to which they were subjected by this Committee, but the distribution of these few, beginning in 1936, brought to a successful issue this epic contest with Nature.

Thatcher wheat, a Minnesota production distributed in Canada on a limited scale in 1936; Apex, a Saskatoon production, and Renown, from the Dominion group at Winnipeg, the two latter distributed in 1937, are names that deserve to live in the agricultural history of the West. When these varieties were approved by the cereal chemists in the early spring of 1937 (not without a good deal of argument, for these men are perfection

(Continued on page 29)

Rocky Mountain Glaciers Retreating

Melting Glaciers Release Between Quarter and a Half
Of All Water Descending Eastern Rockies.

HOW many of us know the birth-place of the prairie rivers? We look at the Bow or the North Saskatchewan. Where do they come from? We know where they run to, and we know how extremely precious they are. But what about the birth-place?

Of course, everyone will say that they rise in the Rockies. By that we mean the East Slope that lies within Alberta's borders. But the mystery for most people begins right there. What happens in the mountain ranges?

In the lower and middle levels of the great masses of rock, thousands of rivulets commence their winding journey to the valleys. Some of them are the result of melting snow and the frequent rains. But other thousands of these baby streams are the outflow of glaciers. It will surprise many of us to hear that somewhere between a quarter and a half of the water that descends the East Slopes comes from the melting of the glaciers. Here's an old fact about those giant ice-packs. Take the Freshfield Glacier, for example. It is on the continental divide and drains principally into the North Saskatchewan. In the last 25 years this glacier has retreated an average of over 100 feet annually. However, this needs a word of explanation. When the ice at a glacier's toe melts, and retreats, the whole ice mass advances. Thus, the Freshfield glacier has moved its bulk forward in the last quarter-century by nearly 1,800 feet, while at the same time the actual toe of the glacier has moved back 2,600 feet.

And here's the serious side for Alberta, Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba. As the water supply from the glaciers gets less and less, something has to be done to make up the

deficiency. That is why the Dominion and Alberta governments set up the Eastern Rockies Conservation Board which is financed by more than six million dollars, with annual funds of three-hundred thousand additional.

Somebody has to replace the contribution of the glaciers by establishing brand new watershed forests on the slopes of the Rockies. Those new forests will not create more water — not a drop. But they will create natural reservoirs in the deep spongy layers of soil that every forest develops beneath its branches. Those new reservoirs will hold back floods and modify droughts.

That represents an engineering and forestry job of the first magnitude and that's the job the Eastern Rockies Conservation Board is now advancing.

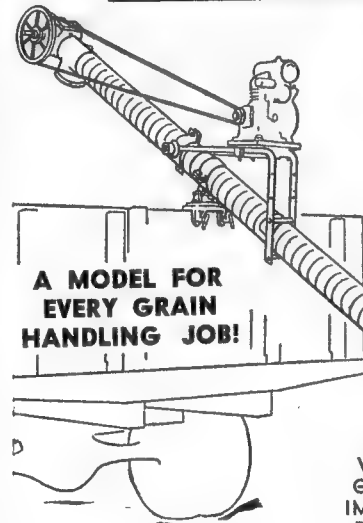
If we can't have perpetual glaciers on the East Slope, we surely can have perpetual forests. The record of the future will tell us year by year that the glaciers are moving backward and the new forests are marching forward. It makes good news for every westerner who values the water supply of the prairie provinces.

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How the Scientists

(Continued from page 28)

ists) I remember quoting to Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, who was naturally much concerned about the showing of his protege, Renown, this verse from the prophet Ezekiel (34:29): "And I will raise up for them a plant of renown, and they shall be no more consumed with hunger in the land . . ." I believe he was quite impressed by such literal fulfillment of prophecy.

Meanwhile other diseases, notably foot and root rots and smuts of cereals, were becoming more menacing, and the Associate Committee on Field Crop Diseases was organized in 1928 to mobilize all existing resources in a concerted attack on a wider front. The Rust Committee soon merged with this new body, it being recognized that new varieties should be resistant not only to one but to all the important diseases afflicting a particular crop. By an elaborate system of disease nurseries and regional tests, varieties were produced which are good in agronomic qualities, such as disease resistance and yield, and also in commercial qualities, such as milling and baking quality in wheat, malting quality in barley, and oil quality in flax.

Thus came into being a little army of plant pathologists, plant breeders, and cereal chemists, which has gone on to victory after victory. Rescue wheat, a solid-stemmed variety originated by Dominion plant breeders to beat the sawfly, is one of the most recent triumphs.

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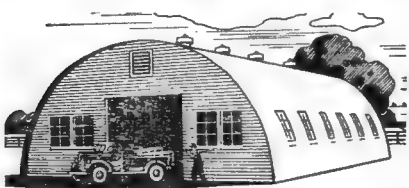
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Nothing so needs reforming as other people's habits. — MARK TWAIN.

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Spreading The Light

To the Editor:—

Well, I will tell you what is right with your paper. I much enjoyed your Editorial page in the August edition.

Please send me four copies of your August number, if they can be spared. I will send them where they are most needed and least likely to go.

James Adamson.

Gladstone, Man.

NOTE:—We have forwarded the requested copies to Mr. Adamson. Perhaps our readers might be interested in knowing that we regularly send out reprints of our Editorial page to several hundred persons every month. Any reader desiring Editorial reprints can have them for the asking. Sample copies of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW will be sent to friends and neighbors of our readers if they will simply drop us a post card. — THE EDITOR.

Tories or Conservatives

To the Editor:—

You are wrong in thinking that "the real tories in the Conservative party have betrayed Mr. Bracken." He was betrayed by the city people. Tories are landed people. There is no tory party in Canada or in Britain. When a tory party was in process of formation in Ireland after the farmers had bought out the landlords, the English drove Southern Ireland out of the Empire. Northern Ireland raised an army and refused to go. I was Munster Vice-President of the Irish Farmers' Union for several years, and it was myself that brought forward the first resolution at the first meeting in Dublin. Here it is: "That the object of the Irish Farmers' Union is full cost of production for everything grown on Irish land."

It was passed unanimously. It was Sir Robert Peel who betrayed and destroyed the tory party of the British Isles. It never rose again. Over forty years ago Joseph Chamberlain was betrayed by Churchill, St. Loe Strachey and others. Chamberlain

had become alarmed over the food supplies of the British people. The tories made the British Empire, and intended to spread the British people over it. The Liberals have kept the people where they cannot be properly fed or clothed.

One of them is quoted by Mr. Fronde as saying in public: "Keep the people in England, we want them as hands in the factories." That man, Goschen, was afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Salisbury, a Conservative premier. He succeeded Winston Churchill's father, Randolph Churchill. You can read the first chapter of the enclosure...

D. H. De Burgh.

Vancouver, B.C.

Farm Sizes And Incomes

To the Editor:—

Your smart, if also tart, editorial on farm income tax (June issue) naturally appealed to this reader, and got its message ploughed into eastern minds by being re-printed in various dailies at this side of Canada — notably, the London Free Press and the Montreal Star.

It seems to this reader that the following table, which I have built on the official census figures, showing the number of farms (in the various acreage groups) in Saskatchewan-Alberta, as compared with the equivalent totals for Ontario-Quebec, accents your keen question concerning the fact that, for the year 1946-47, in the former twin-area 31,000 farmers were assessed for income tax, as against 7,600 in the latter?

Be that as it may, I found food for thought in the following figures, showing size of the farms in both areas:

Acres:	SIZE OF FARMS	
	Ont. & Que.	Sask. & Alta.
	(No. of Farms)	
1-50	61,000	5,800
51-100	121,000	3,750
101-200	108,000	74,122
201-299	21,108	7,856
300-479	13,509	68,000
480-639	2,051	30,437
640-799	543	19,023
800-959	211	8,945
960-1119	104	5,456
1120-1279	65	2,841
1280 & Over	127	7,641

It is clear to me that, even at today's levels, rural revenues are, in the parlance, "nothing to write home about." Obviously, it costs money to farm? The overall 1946-47 "costs" reached to \$815,000,000.

Walter P. Davisson.

Toronto.

Labor and Farmers

To the Editor:—

Sir,—You pose as a friend of the farmer in your editorial in the July number, "Everybody's Hands in the Farmer's Pocket." You bemoan the low prices for grain during the war years and the unreasonably high prices for those commodities the farmer must buy. But you put most of the blame for high prices on labor. You say labor is driven frantic by the high cost of living, and then you contradict yourself by criticizing the workers for demanding higher rates of pay, which they need in order to live as men and women instead of as beasts. City workers and farmers are complimentary to

each other; if labor, the largest consumer of food is prosperous and is able to buy all those things necessary for human well being, then the farmer will also be prosperous. City jobs and suitable wages are also a result of farmer prosperity.

Your editorial forces me to the conclusion that you are not a sincere friend of the farmer because it appears to me your editorial is designed to antagonize farmer against labor. It is the old game by the exploiters. divide farmer and labor and we (the exploiters) will ride. Farmers are told the high cost of labor is responsible for high prices, and the city worker is told the farmer is the smelly skunk in the brush heap, the high prices he receives for farm produce is responsible for the high cost of food and clothing that has been a fact as long as I can remember and I am 65 years old. Take, for instance, the strike of the packinghouse workers: they asked for a 20 per cent increase in wages. From Canada Packers' own published financial statement last fall wages and salaries amounted to 9½ cents per 1 dollar sales since the salaried persons were not on strike, it is safe to assume that wages amounted to about 8 cents, a 20 per cent increase would amount to an increase of 16 cents for \$10.00 of sales. By no stretch of the imagination can anyone assert that means a large increase in the price of meat or reduction in cattle prices.

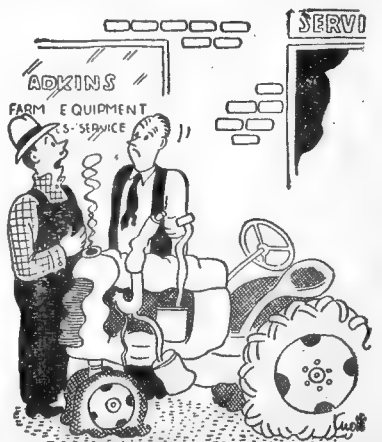
When the war started reams of paper were covered with this printed word, also it was shouted over the radio about the terrible housing conditions in many of the large centres and how slum clearance would be the first duty of governments after the war.

Who lives in the slum tenements rat and vermin infested, is it the money-losing owners of industry, rent collectors, or interest collecting shysters? Oh, no, everybody knows where they live. So it must be those workers who are getting such outrageous high wages we are getting so much propaganda about. If they are, why don't they acquire homes fit for human beings to live in. You also mention the agitation for margarine. Well, who started it, wasn't it Senator Euler, and for political purposes only. Yes, the large city papers publicized it, not the working people. That was just another effort to antagonize the worker against the farmer. Yours truly, W. A. KRINKE.

P.O. Box 838, Swift Current, Sask.

More than 5,000 years ago the Babylonians had apartments laid out in the modern manner, complete with living room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen.

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The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

A SHORT STORY

It's Never Too Late

By JOHN ROWLEY

OLD Joe Turner of "Turner's Wilderness Camps" was engaged in what was for him an odd task. He was standing on the shores of Napaso Lake beneath a giant spruce in a picturesque attitude.

His hat brim was pulled forward to shade quizzical gray eyes. (It never was when he was actually guiding a fishing or hunting party into the wilderness.) A pipe was clenched grimly between his discolored teeth (the only kind of tobacco he ever used was the eating variety). A rifle was carried carelessly over one arm (when he was guiding he never carried a rifle). A huge knife was sheathed at his belt. (In the woods he never carried anything bigger than a clasp knife.)

Twenty feet away, painting at an easel, was a young woman in a smock

ed the camp with the outer world.

He sent a telegram. The same telegram he had sent out each night for the past week, telling his own son to come home . . . that Lil was back at the camp. He drove back slowly.

The next day was the same. He posed on the edge of the lake for the portrait which was nearing completion. "Do you have to leave as soon as this is done?" he asked her for the third time. "Why don't you do another? . . . there's a cataract up the river that'd make a right pretty picture."

Lil shook her head. "I'd like to, but if I'm going to get into that class in modern art I'll have to leave as soon as this is finished."

In the middle of the afternoon Lil sat back and announced that the painting was finished. Old Joe heard the news with a sinking feeling. Still no word from Tom!

Old Joe carried the box of paint tubes and the easel back along the trail. He fell behind, thinking, trying to devise a ruse. As he came out of the woods he saw a strange car . . . and something else.

Lil was in front of the steps and the portrait lay neglected at her feet beside her sun hat and a tall, dark-haired man had her in his arms. Old Joe Turner breathed a sigh of relief and took out a large red handkerchief and wiped his face.

"Well," he said, "he made it after all!"

After a lapse he stumped slowly towards the couple. "Well," he said, "I guess from the looks of things, you two have settled your differences."

Tom Turner said: "Hello, Paw." Lil grinned at him. "Everything's all right," she said. "I'm not going back . . . I'm going to stay here with you and Tom."

The old man grunted. "It's about time you two were coming to your senses," he said. Then, turning to his son: "What in thunder took you so long? I almost had a fit worrying whether or not you'd get here in time."

"I was away," Tom said. "I didn't get your wire until last night."

Old Joe looked at the girl and grinned. "You see," he said, "I've been sending a telegram every day telling Tom to come back. It was sure lucky that portrait of me you was painting took so long!"

Lil looked at him, her eyes sparkling. "I knew about the telegrams," she told him. "The telegraph operator's a friend of mine. And I wouldn't exactly call it luck about the portrait taking so long . . . Why do you suppose I spent a half hour every night scraping off the paint I'd put on during the day?"

Keeping it Rich

Medical men know that many health-giving foods we eat regularly do us less good than they might because they are improperly prepared.

In Canada a traditional method of preparing potatoes, for instance, is to boil and mash them. This process destroys about half the valuable vitamin C in them. Baked in their jackets they retain almost all of this element so vital in keeping the body's tissues healthy.



Lil was in the arms of a tall, dark-haired man.

and a large sun hat; the instigator of all this trumpery. Old Joe Turner watched his daughter-in-law with troubled eyes as she stretched back to get a better look at the painting.

She got up suddenly. "That's all for today," she said, her attention still on the canvas. Old Joe set down the rifle and took out his pipe. "You ain't finished, are you?" he demanded anxiously.

"Not yet. It'll take one more day. Are you tired of posing?"

He shook his head. "Just wondering how it was coming." He helped her gather up the brushes and paint tubes. "Look, Lil," he said. "It ain't too late. Why not let me tell him you're here? You could patch things up."

Lil patted her dark curls into place. "If he really wants to find me . . . he will!"

Old Joe followed his son's wife up the trail toward the camp. He frowned. He had never been quite sure of what it was that had caused them to separate, but he was sure that if he could get them together again everything would be straightened out.

After he helped her carry the easel inside, he got into the battered station wagon which did service as taxi and truck and with the excuse that he had to pick up supplies, drove down to the small railroad station which link-

The DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

TIME was when little tads would dream of growing up to own a team. For Niggers, Dicks, and Stars and Queens, from fresh young colts to old has-beens, the blacks and whites and roans and greys, they always had a word of praise. And nothing gave them greater pride than having their own horse to ride. Of course they couldn't help but know, in all their goings to and fro, the horse to be their faithful friend on whose goodwill they must depend. But nowadays the little tads want trucks and tractors like their dad's. Or maybe a made-over jeep, and tractors both to sow and reap. Just anything that's full of speed and needn't stop to rest or feed.

Well, every forward step we take must bring some losses in its wake. And life lost something of its grace when gadgets took the horse's place.

The Groaner's Friend

In Westville Grove, N.J., Louis Lichtman, who plays music to his 4,000 hogs to help fatten them, announced authoritatively that Bing Crosby and Guy Lombardo have greatest hog appeal.

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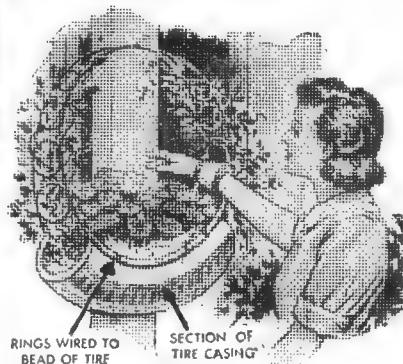


1 package = 1 yeast cake in any recipe

Household Hints

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"

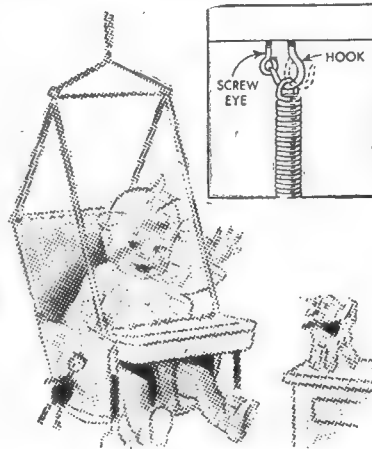
UNUSUAL HANGING FLOWER
BOX MADE FROM AUTO TIRE



WITH a section of auto-tire casing, two metal rings and some wire, it is easy to make this novel flower box. When the box is fastened to a porch column, vines and flowers trailing over a grille produce an unusual floral effect. Fasten the two supporting rings to the tire with wires through holes punched in the bead. Wire the rings together at the top and solder a grillwork between them, forming it in an attractive design. Finish with enamel.

□ □ □

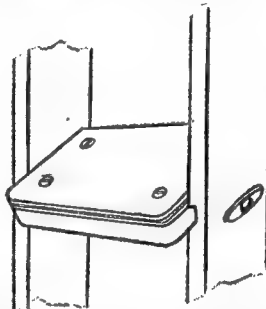
SAFETY-FIRST
FOR BABY'S SWING



ELIMINATE the possibility of the baby's swing jumping off the hook from which it is suspended by placing a screw eye at the end of the hook as shown. This arrangement will prevent the loop at the end of the spring from becoming disengaged. To remove the swing, merely turn the hook away from the screw eye.

□ □ □

REPAIRING STEPLADDER



WHEN the steps of a stepladder become worn to the point where they are apt to split under normal weight, reinforce them with plywood. Use 1/2-inch plywood and cut in to the same shape as the step. Then attach to the top surface with glue and screws.

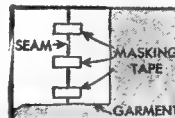
NAIL POLISH
PROTECTS FASTENER



IF the snap fasteners on the inside of ladies' galoshes are rough, causing snags and runs in sheer hose, coat the rough parts and surrounding lining with several applications of clear fingernail polish.

□ □ □

CLOTH BASTED BY USING TAPE



INSTEAD of using thread to baste two pieces of cloth together preparatory to stitching the seam, much time is saved by using strips of masking tape for this purpose. The strips are applied across the seam and as close together as required to keep the edges together. When sewing the seam, the tape strips are removed ahead of the sewing-machine needle, one at a time.

□ □ □

WHEN PRESSING A
PLEATED SKIRT



PRESSING a pleated skirt is simplified by using a loop of string attached to a weighted object, such as a bottle, to hold the pleats flat. The pleats are pressed up to the string, and the string is removed before finishing. This is faster than pinning the pleats.

Country Diary

NOW comes September, highlight of the farmers' year, when all his toil, hopes, fears, are either crowned with success or disaster. The shining air is resounding with the rhythmic beat of tractors, the clatter of turning wheels and whirling reels. Heat waves are shimmering over the stubble where the grain is clustered in orderly stooks, crickets are chirping, bold mice run in and out of stooks where they have set up temporary house-keeping.

Hot, dry days of September when it runs true to form, are essential to the success of harvest, and the great red moon comes "over the mountain", figuratively, lighting the newly-threshed grain fields as with a city neon and smiles benignantly when the tractor's last whine closes the day's work. Bright, clear nights play their part in the security of harvest and after the daytime toil in heat, the reward is cool, quiet enchantment. And there is a tinge of sadness in the stillness that whispers, "Good-bye Summer."

I don't suppose the young fry — in the main — think much of September, with the inexorable bell just ready to clang. The smart one said the only thing September gets credit for is thirty days. But he did not live on a farm. It has, however, I am afraid been somewhat neglected by the poets, where rhapsodies concern the rare days of June, April's raindrops which bring violets and the merry month with its May Queens and festivals.

But to me and many another country dweller, September is one of the finest months of the whole year. The only thing we find wrong with it is that it may not last long enough for us to have the leisure to enjoy it. But no matter what the months the days are too full of too many things. Leisure? What is it? Leisure is what we are all going to have tomorrow, or next week, or next year, or sometime. Give me a ray of golden September sunshine and let me walk idly just for once—over the pasture-land, humming a haunting snatch of song, picking the brightest asters from the clumps along the fence for the supper-table decoration, no demanding chores on my conscience, and I'd call it Paradise.

Comes September's end and there's a sparkle in the air that gladdens the heart. You rake up the aftermath of the garden and haul manure from the barn-yard for next year's enrichment of growth. There are nights with a nipping of frost that are just planned for the first fires in the heater. There might be a sprinkle of snow, but its all just a prelude to Indian summer.

Even if the big flower-show is over, Nature has gone all-out to make up for it with her color pageant of russets, crimsons and yellows. A good stiff breeze comes along and the bright crisp leaves scurry through the air with the real carnival touch in keeping.

September's magic shows the next morning when the mists dissolve in the warming sunshine, and disclose the spiders' webs, constructed during the night with amazing skill and rapidity, delicate as gossamer, and of marvellous intricacy of design.

USUALLY difficult to remove, grease which has spilled in stove ovens and baked on the enameled surface is removed with household ammonia. Saturate several cloths with the solution and spread them over the oven racks. Allow them to remain overnight and on the following day scrub the spots with soap and water. In stubborn cases, several applications may be necessary.

The Humble Patchwork Quilt Is Much In Vogue Just Now

By ANN BARRETT

It Is An Inspiration To Make Your Own Patterns and Designs

IT is most interesting and infinitely cheaper to make one's own bed-coverings and draperies, and an easy and economical method is to do the bedrooms in unbleached cotton, appliqued with motifs and borders cut from chintz.

Select a figured material with bright colors, and an outstanding medallion in its design which will allow of cutting-out along a well defined outline. Be sure to leave a little edge for turning under and basting, then the appliques are then pinned experimentally on the already finished bed-spread or curtain drapery, and when the best effect is secured as to arrangement, baste down and apply with a blanket-stitch of floss in an effective contrast of color harmony. This is an artistic finish in itself, and a good strong applique.

Patchwork

Patchwork is another form of applique . . . a needlework as old as the hills, but one that has been revived for the present home decorative trend. The patchwork quilts of our grandmother's day were veritable records of a lifetime . . . and our modern patchwork of the present day need not be less expressive, if we set about planning our own handiwork and designs.

How to Plan Designs

It is the personal design that is most worthwhile, and it is really most interesting to make your own original patterns. They are simple if you use paper ruled off in squares when you are making the designs.

When appliques for forms are not strictly geometric, keep two things in mind . . . simplicity and practical shapes for sewing. When you have decided on your design and are ready to begin, your first requirements is a set of accurate cutting patterns. To make these, first trace each separate unit on thin paper and cut the tracing out accurately. Using this thin paper pattern, next cut the heavy cardboard pattern. Lay the cardboard on the material, trace round it with a lead pencil, then cut the material out one-quarter inch outside the line. The allowance is for the seam on the turned-under side.

Quilt Applique

If you have decided to make a quilt, in order that the individual blocks or sections may be uniform, it is desirable to make a pattern by which you can transfer the applique design to the background fabric. To make this pattern, draw upon the paper outline of your square or oblong, and separate this into sections by drawing lines diagonally from corner to corner and from the centre of each side to a point directly opposite. You may also divide the sides of your square into thirds and draw the structural lines across from side to side. If properly drawn, all such lines will meet at the centre of the square, and you will have a frame upon which to build your working pattern.

With guide lines made, cut from paper the required number of sections (finished size) for an individual block or section and arrange them in the proper position in your pattern, using the plan for the finished work as a guide. Secure with pins and trace around with pencil. With flowers and leaves made, it is simple to draw in the stems, which are usually about a

quarter of an inch wide. Remove the sections and straighten the outlines. This becomes the pattern by which you can transfer the design to the background fabric, using carbon tracing paper for the purpose.

Border Designs

To plan a border group or spray, it is generally necessary only to find the exact centre of the space by folding the pattern lengthwise, then crosswise, and drawing guide lines accordingly. With the motifs placed, draw stem lines connecting them. Prepare one-half the pattern in this way, fold and trace the other half from it so that the design will be balanced perfectly.

A border usually is based upon a frame of rectangular shape, the measurements depending upon the extreme width that you wish your border to be. First draw the outer lines indicating the length, draw a second rectangle the desired number of inches inside the first — indicating the inner line of the border, and connect the corners with diagonal lines. Divide the space between into equal parts and draw lines accordingly. Mark the exact centre of bottom and sides, and you are ready to arrange your patch pattern and plan your design in the manner already described. In other words, it is wise for you to decide on the motifs you wish to use and then arrange them regularly on a pattern of geometric lines. These lines will be sure to give an orderly result in your finished work, although they will, of course, disappear when the article is completed.

There is no limit to the personal and original design in such work, and though it may take a winter to finish properly . . . what a delightful and worthwhile possession such pieces will prove. These appliqued patchwork coverings will make a permanent and fitting refurbishing for fine old furniture that will be a delight and joy to any home.



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YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER HOT FLASHES ^{then} FEEL CHILLY—

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Pinkham's Compound contains no opiates—no habit-forming drugs.

It helps nature (you know what we mean!). This great medicine also has what Doctors call a stomachic tonic effect.

NOTE: Or you may prefer LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S TABLETS with added iron

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Hands Need Lots of Care



Courtesy La Cross

Be sure to use a good hand cream at least once a day.

By HELEN FOLLET

DO you "dress" your hands by careful creaming, grooming and attention to the finger nails? Beautiful hands are a grand asset.

The skin on the hands differs in no way from the skin on the face, yet it receives much less attention. Considering that it is exposed to dust at all times, its needs are considerable, as grime is destructive to the delicate surfaces. It is responsive to lubrications that soften the flesh, keep the texture fine. Remember that when you are creaming your complexion. Give your hands a quick going over, thumbing the knuckles, frictioning your finger nails. Don't worry; the cream won't weaken your nail polish.

Graceful Movements

It is all right to let your hands do some talking for you, if their movements are graceful. Too much movement denotes lack of poise, a quality that every woman should cultivate.

To keep the fingers ever on the move, fiddling with a bracelet or a lock of hair, is evidence of nervousness. If movements are awkward, shake the stiffness out of your wrists; that is where the tension is.

After creaming your hands, do a few exercises. Only take a few minutes; they will help to make them flexible.

Palms Up

Place the hands in front of you, palms upward, fingers and thumbs outspread. Slowly and with plenty of muscle pull, bring thumbs and fingers together. Relax, turn the palms downward and wave bye-bye. Back to first position and repeat.

This suggestion should be accepted by the woman who suddenly discovers that her hands are looking old. Wringing the hands is another stunt that eases them. Do that when applying an amollient. And of course you must use your lotion or hand cream at least once a day.

Washing Your Feather Pillows

OF interest to homemakers at this time will be the following suggestions on washing feather pillows:

Choose a bright, breezy day. Transfer the feathers to a muslin bag about twice the size of the pillow, or use two old pillow cases. Make an 8-inch opening in the muslin bag. Shake to transfer the feathers into the muslin bag.

Wash feathers by hand unless you have a Spinner or Cylinder-type washing machine. Use a large container plus heavy suds and plenty of lukewarm water so the bag of feathers can be moved about freely. Repeat the washing two or three times using fresh suds and clean water. Then rinse three or four times in clean, lukewarm water. Squeeze — do not wring the bag or the feathers may be broken.

Pin the bag to the clothes line. Shake and turn several times while drying — four to five hours. Keep in the shade because the heat of the sunlight tends to dry out the natural oil. Do not leave out over night. Be sure they are dry or they may develop a musty odor or mildew.

Washing Feather in the Washing Machine — Use only the cylinder or spinner type — never wash in a machine which beats, stomps, or rubs. Make a heavy suds with mild soap in a machine nearly full of water, and wash for five minutes. Rinse and dry as above.

Washing the Pillow Tick — Remove

spots or stain by scrubbing with a brush and heavy suds. Then turn inside out and wash in two or more heavy sudsy lukewarm waters. Rinse several times, squeeze out water or run through a loosened wringer, and hang to dry. Press before quite dry and before replacing feathers.

Resizing to Keep Feathers from Coming Through —

1. Place a little starch in the last rinse water. Press tick on wrong side before dry. Or —

2. Press on wrong side with a hot iron rubbed with bees wax.

Transferring Clean Feathers to Clean Bag —

There are three ways in which this may be done:

1. By exactly the same method as they were removed. Then sew up tightly.

2. Use your vacuum cleaner. Fasten clean bag very securely over opening for dust bag. Then fasten the opening of the bag holding the feathers over the suction opening of the vacuum cleaner. Turn on current and blow feathers through into clean bag, then turn off and sew up.

3. Leave an 8-inch opening in centre of pillow end and in end of clean tick. Slip opening of pillow inside empty tick and sew securely to the tick. Hang two opposite corners of pillow on line on a breezy day. The feathers will fall into the clean bag and be aired in the process.

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AUNT SAL SUGGESTS

September brings in autumn,
And, oh, so much to do;
Here's hoping that these hints will
help
You all the whole month through.

EACH YEAR I make the same remark, "I'm so glad I was born in September." Other months may have their obvious good points but September continues to be my favorite month of all. You don't have to agree with me but I hope some of you do.

SEEING SEPTEMBER IS SYNONYMOUS with back to school in many households we can hardly expect the youngsters to give out with three rousing cheers, but I wonder if right down deep inside, most of the young fry don't like to start back to the chalk-dust world again, but just try to get them to admit it!

HAVE YOU BEEN DOING ANY PAINTING round the house lately? Or are you still in the throes of canning and harvesting chores? But I'm betting you will be doing some paint-up job before snow flies. Then remember this hint when that time comes. It's a way to rid the house of that tell-tale paint odor. (Now I might state right here that I've been hunting for just such a hint for years and years. The only one I could find was that oldie about hanging some charcoal in a paper bag and who has charcoal these days?)

HERE'S THE BLUE RIBBON HINT that I think is a dilly. You simply add one ounce of vanilla extract to one gallon of paint. Try it and see if your newly painted premises don't smell "just like a flower garden." I tried it out with white paint, too, and there was no discoloration caused by the vanilla.

REMEMBER WHEN THE LAST OF MOST CAKE RECIPES read, "add vanilla". Thank goodness times have changed along this line. In modern cook books you notice that we are told to add vanilla to the creamed shortening and egg mixture. And vanilla is being substituted by other flavors that make a pleasant change.

ALMOND FLAVORING is coming into the limelight now. Just this morning I made up a batch of cocoa cup cakes and I used almond instead of the old-time vanilla. I liked it a lot. And another trick I tried out was the addition of a few drops of red vegetable coloring. Why? Well it gave batter that reddish tinge that I like to see in chocolate cakes . . . but so seldom do . . . in my own.

ANOTHER NEW COMBINATION of flavors I tried out recently was brought about by the addition of one cup of shredded cocoanut to gingerbread. I served it with plain ice cream and it was so good. (Of course when it comes to that many of us think that even sawdust would be edible if served with ice cream.)

YOU CAN FIND ANYTHING . . . even trouble, if you go looking for it. That's what I thought when I went hunting for a recipe for a top-stove cake this summer when I was using my gasoline stove instead of the big coal range. I'll admit it wasn't a very fancy cake that I found in my files and tried out that hot summer afternoon, but it was quite easy to down (not with ice cream this time) but maple syrup and coffee. So very gladly I'll share with you this recipe for:

Top-Stove Corn Bread

- 1 cup cake flour
- 3 tps. baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- 3 tbsps. sugar
- 1 cup yellow corn meal

- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- ½ cup melted shortening

METHOD: Combine ingredients in order given. Just mix enough to make the ingredients stick together (as for making muffins). Do not beat! Turn into greased heated heavy iron skillet. Cover tightly and cook over low heat and cook 30 to 40 minutes. Cut in wedges and serve hot.

ARE YOU LUCKY ENOUGH TO OWN a heavy iron skillet? I am so lucky that I feel almost guilty at times. When my mother broke up house keeping she gave me, not only her iron skillet, but also her iron pot and muffin frame. (I'm not sure about that term "frame", but I couldn't say iron muffin tins could I?) Did you ever see one? And did you ever use one? If not, you've really missed a treat. While mixing up your muffin batter you put a little grease in each muffin compartment and put the muffin frame on the stove to heat. Ah, what a cheery sizzling sound the batter makes as you drop each gob into one of the compartments. You can only make 11 at once, for as long as I can remember one of the forms has been broken off, and of course still is.

DO YOU DESCRIBE YOURSELF as "just a housewife". Don't do it any more. It lends a tone of inferiority to an occupation that is far from inferior. I've been guilty of doing that very thing also I've erred along another line by saying "I just write stuff for women." And now I've been given proof positive evidence that men have been caught red-handed reading this very column. It was a nephew home on vacation that told me with glee that he saw two men in an hotel lobby in Trail, B.C., reading . . . of all things . . . AUNT SAL SUGGESTS. And then they presumed to tell what they thought they knew about the lady who writes it. That's where my eavesdropping nephew had himself a lot of fun and so did I when the story was relayed to me. But right here and now I want to say "thank you" to those gentlemen at Trail who didn't count this column of "women's stuff" below their notice.

BRUNETTES CAN USE PEROXIDE too if they wish . . . not on their raven tresses, but on tight screws or bolts. So if the screws around your house "get tight" every so often, administer a few drops of peroxide and they'll loosen up.

SAVE EMPTY SPOOLS and you won't be sorry for there really are a host of ways they can be utilized (besides stringing them for a visiting baby to chew on). Maybe you, too, have made handles for screen doors and cupboards from a spool. One of the best tricks I've seen lately was a spool screwed to the wall and the cord of an electric iron hung over it. Kept it from fraying.

WAX HAS UMPTEEN uses round the house. We've advised to wax window sills and dear knows what all; but the newest to me was the advice to wax the inside of the bathroom sink. Not even a man could make that "high water mark" stay on after that. Wax and dirt together go merrily down the drain.

VINEGAR is one of the most useful aids we have in our homes. It will be striking for higher wages pretty soon if we make it put in any more overtime. I'll risk that and tell you one more thing it does very well . . . and that is clean leather. Real leather luggage, chair seats and such should be rubbed with a soft cloth dampened with vinegar. Let dry

about ten minutes, then rub hard with a soft clean cloth.

TOASTED SANDWICHES always cost more than plain ones at any restaurant and we have no quarrel with that at all, for they're worth more to our taste. Toast is so versatile (and crunchy, too) but there's another type of toast that can be served in more ways than it generally is. In a roundabout way I'm coming to French toast. Instead of using a single slice of bread this way did you ever try dipping little jam or jelly sandwiches in egg mixture and frying them to a crinkly crisp? (Hope I've roused your curiosity enough to make you try it . . . you won't be sorry.)

BERNARD SHAW HAS MADE more women tearing mad than any other writer I do believe. He was the man you know who said, "beauty is all very well at first sight; but who ever looks at it when it's been in the house three days" . . . (Can I use this for an alibi for putting off getting a finger wave? My husband isn't named Shaw and he does have a way of noticing things.)

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish!

Going Down

People who wish to reduce should do it under professional guidance to avoid injuring their health, physicians say. Even if loss of weight is desired, there are certain foods the body must have to keep operating efficiently.

A doctor is best qualified to say what foods a person can afford to do without. He will also be able to determine just how fast and how far a person should lose weight. Self-imposed diets often weaken the body without getting rid of much superfluous weight.

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JAMS AND PICKLES

PEACH JAM

12 cups peaches, cut in pieces
6 cups sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice

Wash, remove skins, pit and cut peaches into pieces before measuring. Add sugar and let stand 1 hour. Add vinegar or lemon juice. Bring to boil and boil, uncovered, for 15 to 20 minutes until it reaches the jam stage. Pour into hot, sterilized glasses, cool slightly then cover with paraffin. When cool, add a second thin layer of paraffin rotating the glass so the wax will adhere to the side of the glass. Cover with paper or metal lid. Yield: about 9 cups.

Peach and Cantaloupe Jam continues to be a favorite in many homes. Here is the recipe:

PEACH AND CANTALOUPE JAM

5 cups peeled, diced cantaloupe
5 cups peeled, diced peaches
3 medium oranges, grated rind and juice
5 cups sugar

Mix all ingredients and let stand until sugar is dissolved, about 1 hour. Bring to boil and boil, uncovered, to jam stage, about 30 minutes. Pour into hot, sterilized jars, cool and seal. Yield: about 6½ cups.

QUINCE AND GRAPE JELLY

Wash quinces, remove stems and blossoms ends. Cut into quarters. Wash and stem grapes. Measure equal quantities of both fruits. Mix and add water to come just below top layer of prepared fruit. Simmer in a covered kettle until fruit is soft and mushy. Pour hot cooked fruit into a moistened jelly bag and hang up to dry. Measure extracted juice. Boil, uncovered, for 3 minutes, remove pan from heat and test juice for pectin. Measure required amount of sugar. Since these fruits are both high in pectin it will probably require 1 cup sugar for each cup juice. Add sugar slowly to hot juice, stirring until dissolved. Boil briskly, uncovered, until mixture reaches jelly stage. To test when jelly is done, dip up the boiling hot syrup with a spoon and allow it to run off the edge. When two drops form and then flow together to form a "sheet", the jelly

stage has been reached. Immediately remove from the heat, let stand for 30 seconds, remove scum with a cold fork. Pour into hot sterilized glasses, filling to within ¼ inch of the top. Cool until partially set, seal with paraffin.

JELLIED BLUEBERRIES

3 quarts blueberries
2 cups sugar
1 cup water

Make a syrup of the sugar and water and boil for 5 minutes. Add the cleaned berries and cook for 20 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. Yield: about 3 pints.

BREAD AND BUTTER PICKLES

6 quarts small cucumbers, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter
1 quart small white onions
4 green peppers
1 sweet red pepper
1 cup table (bag) salt
9 cups water
2 quarts vinegar
4 cups sugar
1 tablespoon turmeric
1 teaspoon mustard seed
1 teaspoon celery seed

Wash all vegetables. Slice cucumbers and onions thinly. Remove seeds and dice peppers. Make a brine of the salt and water. Cool and pour over vegetables. Let stand overnight. Drain thoroughly. Combine vinegar, sugar and spices. Bring to boil and add vegetables. When thoroughly heated, pack in clean, hot jars and seal. Yield: about 6 quarts.

CHILLI SAUCE

1 tablespoon whole cloves
3 tablespoons whole allspice
1 gallon chopped, skinned, ripe tomatoes (8 lbs.)
2½ cups chopped, peeled onions (6 medium)
2½ cups chopped, seeded green or sweet red peppers (6 medium)
1½ cups sugar
2 tablespoons salt
4 cups vinegar

Tie spices in a cheesecloth bag. Combine with remaining ingredients in saucepan. Cook, uncovered, 2½ to 3 hours or until quite thick, stirring frequently. Remove spice bag. Pour

into sterilized sealers or jars and seal. Yield: about 6 pints.

WHOLE GREEN TOMATOES

1 gallon small green tomatoes
2 cups cider vinegar
4 cups brown sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mixed pickle spice
1 teaspoon celery seed
10 whole cloves

Cook tomatoes 12 minutes in boiling water, a few at a time. Remove each tomato carefully, drain thoroughly, and place in jars. Make a syrup of other ingredients. Boil 5 minutes. Strain over tomatoes. Seal tightly.

JAM HINTS

Jam for the kiddies' school sandwiches, jam for the jelly roll, the tarts, and openfaced small pies, jam for toast, jam for the sodas. Here are 14 directions to keep in mind when making jam:

1. The fruit should be firm, ripe or just under-ripe, sound and must be well picked over; no over-ripe pieces used.
2. Allow a pan at least twice the capacity of fruit and sugar. A large new dish pan makes an excellent jam kettle.
3. Either enameled or aluminum pans may be used.
4. Weigh or measure accurately.
5. Use thermometer if possible.
6. Stir jam frequently while cooking to prevent sticking and scorching.
7. Let stand 5 minutes after removing from fire to allow scum to rise. Skim. Stir and pour into cans.
8. If cans are kept unopened in original containers it is not necessary to wash them, but, if opened, cans should be thoroughly washed, then rinsed with boiling water. Any surplus water may be removed by heat in the warming oven or by wiping with a piece of cheesecloth wrung from boiling water.
9. Fill cans to just below top.
10. Care should be taken that no jam gets into the sealing groove as this prevents a perfect seal.
11. Allow to cool and set — at least six hours.
12. Lay a round of waxed paper over top. Press cover firmly into place.
13. Do not open after sealing.
14. Wipe all cans thoroughly after filled and sealed, but do not immerse can in water.

Do not cover cauliflower when cooking if you wish it to be white.

Cheese slices more easily if you heat the knife slightly before cutting into it.

Cake pans need not be lined with wax paper if you grease the pan thoroughly and dust with flour.



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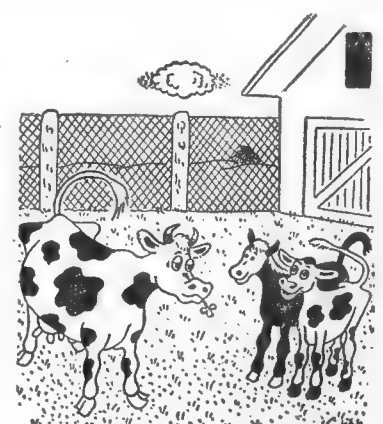
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Selected RECIPES

DEVILED MEAT LOAF

- 2 pounds ground beef
- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 3 tablespoons prepared mustard
- 2 tablespoons horseradish
- 1/4 cup minced onion
- 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1/4 cup catsup

Combine all ingredients thoroughly. Shape into loaf and bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for 50 minutes. Baste occasionally with dripping. Yield: ten to twelve servings.

JELLIED VEAL LOAF

- 2 1/2 lbs. veal shank
- 2 quarts boiling water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon celery salt
- 1 teaspoon chopped parsley
- A pinch of thyme
- 2 tablespoons gelatine
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 1 teaspoon chopped onion
- 1 hard-cooked egg

Simmer veal shank in water with salt, celery salt, parsley and thyme until meat falls from the bone, about 1 1/2 hours. Strain liquid and save (there should be about 2 cups). Chop

meat (there should be about 2 cups). Soak gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes. Add to hot, strained veal stock and stir until dissolved. Set aside to chill. When it begins to stiffen, add onion and chopped meat. Slice egg and place slices in bottom of a wet or greased mould. Pour meat mixture over egg. Chill until firm. Unmould and serve on lettuce. Yield: eight or ten servings.

CRUMB BERRY PUDDING

- 1/2 cup fine dry bread crumbs
- 1/2 cup quick-cooking rolled oats
- 1 cup sour milk
- 1/4 cup shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon soda
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup berries (strawberries, blueberries or raspberries)

Soak crumbs and rolled oats in sour milk for 1 1/2 hours. Cream together the shortening and sugar. Sift together the flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Add berries to dry ingredients and add alternately with crumb mixture to the creamed shortening and sugar mixture. Blend thoroughly. Fill an 8" x 8" cake pan or individual moulds 2/3 full. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375° F., individual moulds 25 to 30 minutes; 8" x 8" cake pan 40 to 45 minutes. Serve cold with sweetened crushed berries. Yield:

EGG-NOG CHIFFON PIE



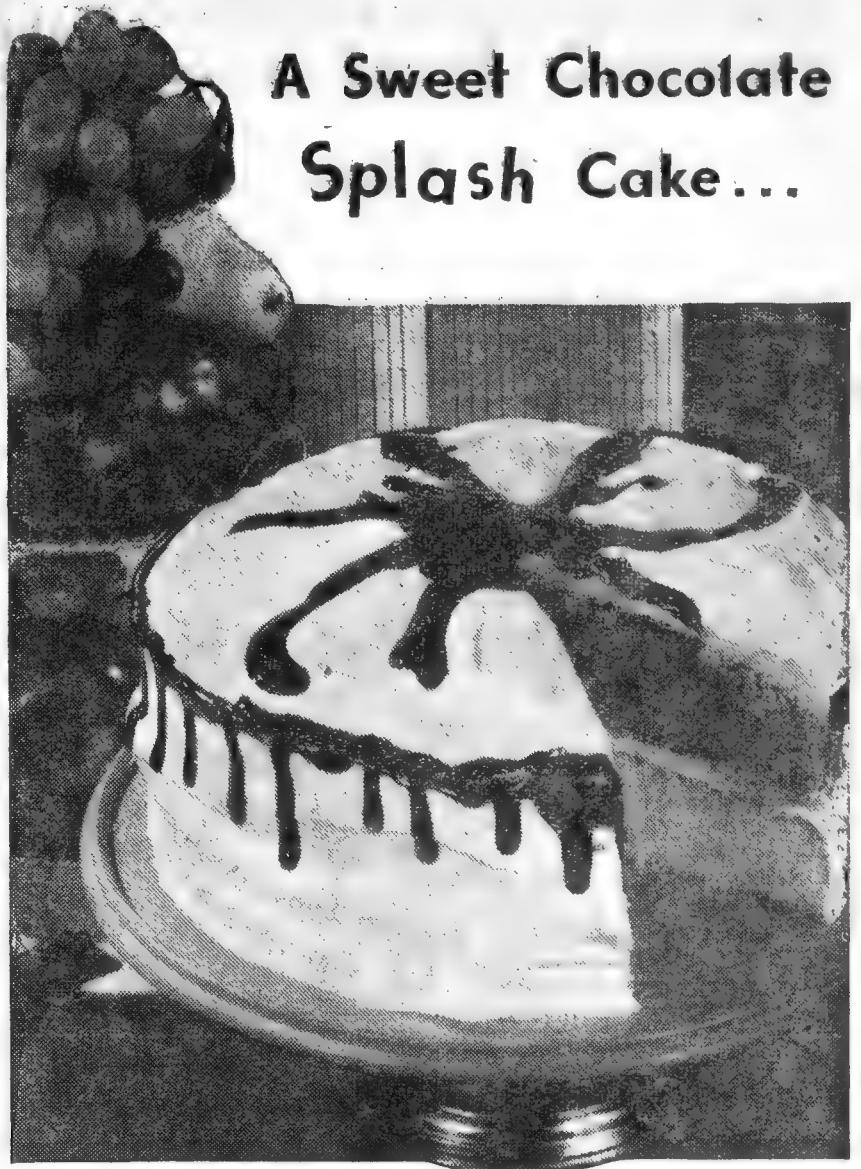
By LOUISE PRICE BELL

- 3/4 cup milk, 6 tbsps. sugar, heat together.
- 4 each egg yolks, slightly beaten
- Pinch of salt
- 2 1/2 tbsps. gelatine, 1/4 cup cold water, soak 5 minutes
- 1/4 cup fruit juice of any kind
- 4 each egg whites, 3 tbsps. granulated sugar, beat egg whites and add sugar as for a meringue.
- Add the egg yolks to the heated

milk and cook for 2 or 3 minutes until slightly thickened, beating constantly. Add soaked gelatine and stir until thoroughly dissolved.

Remove from fire. Cool, then add the fruit juice. When mixture begins to congeal fold into the meringue. Fill baked pie shell and place in icebox to set. Cover pie with sweetened whipped cream and sprinkle top with a little nutmeg.

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Chocolate Splash Cake

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2/3 cup shortening | 1 tsp. vanilla extract |
| 1 1/2 cups sugar | |
| 3 eggs | 1 sq. (1 oz.) unsweetened chocolate |
| 3 cups sifted cake flour* | |
| 3 tbsps. Magic Baking Powder | Boiled Frosting |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | 1 sq. (1 oz.) semi-sweetened chocolate |
| 1 cup milk | |

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs, one at a time, beating after each. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; add alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Add vanilla extract. Melt unsweetened chocolate. Divide cake batter

in 1/2; to 1/2 add melted chocolate; pour into two 9" greased layer pans. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375° F., 30 min., or until done. Cool 5 min. Remove layers from pan; cool on wire rack. Spread frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake. Melt semi-sweetened chocolate; drip on top and sides of cake.

Boiled Frosting

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cup sugar | Few grains salt |
| 1/3 cup water | 2 egg whites |
| 1 teaspoon vinegar | 1/2 teaspoon almond extract |

Combine sugar, water and vinegar; bring to boiling point. Boil to 238° F. (or until sirup spins a long thread from tip of spoon). Add salt. Beat egg whites stiff; gradually add sirup, beating constantly, until frosting holds shape. Add almond extract. Makes enough to fill and frost two 9" cake layers.

* If all-purpose flour is used, the amount of flour in the recipe should be reduced to 2 1/4 cups instead of 3 cups.



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Speculative Marketing

The following is an extract from an article entitled, "The Public Looks at Grain Trading," which appeared in the Co-op Quarterly, published by the United States National Federation of Grain Co-operatives.

Periodically, through the decades, the commodity exchanges are visited with precipitate price declines—usually during the harvest period—which mean disaster for the farmer and disruption of the national economy. These declines while resulting in part of course from changes in the general economic picture, are frequently far more extreme and drastic than economic changes generally. The sudden fall in grain futures last February is only one of many such episodes. Between July and November, 1920, for example, the price of March wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade fell from \$2.76 to \$1.47 a bushel. Between July, 1929, and February, 1930, March wheat fell from \$1.63 to 98 cents. Between July and October, 1933, December wheat fell from \$1.24 to 67 cents. In May, 1940, July wheat fell from \$1.08 to 75 cents in five days.

Can it be that such disastrous plummings of price are the result of natural causes? Commodity Exchange Administration investigations indicate that such is not the case. For example, the official report on the decline of grain prices in the summer of 1933, "the most sensational collapse in futures prices in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade," states:

"It was found that the debacle resulted largely from the activities of not more than ten traders, who controlled 15 large speculative accounts

These ten traders on July 18 owned some 30 million bushels of wheat futures. They knew, moreover, that an eleventh speculator controlled additional wheat futures totalling some 18 million bushels on a narrow margin, and that even a slight decline in price might force him to liquidate his holdings. Accordingly, on July 19, the ten major speculators sold seven million bushels of wheat, and the next day six million more. The effect was so catastrophic that the Chicago Board of Trade was forced to close its doors. When the exchange reopened on July 24, the eleventh speculator was forced to sell out his 18 million bushels in a three-day period. The wave of liquidation thus set in motion continued through the entire harvest period, so that by October the price was little more than half the price on the day the Big Ten began to sell.

It is true that exchange regulations now limit the amount by which prices may fluctuate in a single day; but this merely means that a catastrophic fall in prices will take a few days longer. It is also true that federal regulations now limit the amount of futures which can be held by any one speculator. But speculators can get around this regulation either by placing the accounts in various names, or by acquiring actual commodities as well as futures. Moreover, the same effects achieved in 1933 by eleven large speculators can now be accomplished by the large number of small speculators attracted to the commodity market since World War II.

Big Barley Yield

The Pool elevator at Taber reports that barley delivered there from the farm of D. E. Young yielded 85 bushels to the acre. This is one of the biggest barley yields reported from Southern Alberta. The barley was of a feed variety.

Fall Rye Crop 64 Bushels to Acre

ONE of the heaviest yields of fall rye in Canadian agricultural history was reported from the Elm Spring Hutterite colony at McNabb, 35 miles southeast of Lethbridge, where 100 acres yielded 64 bushels to the acre.

Officials of the colony said the crop was planted in "extra good" summer fallow and that they had looked for a crop of from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

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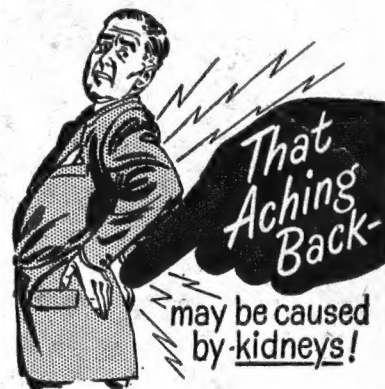
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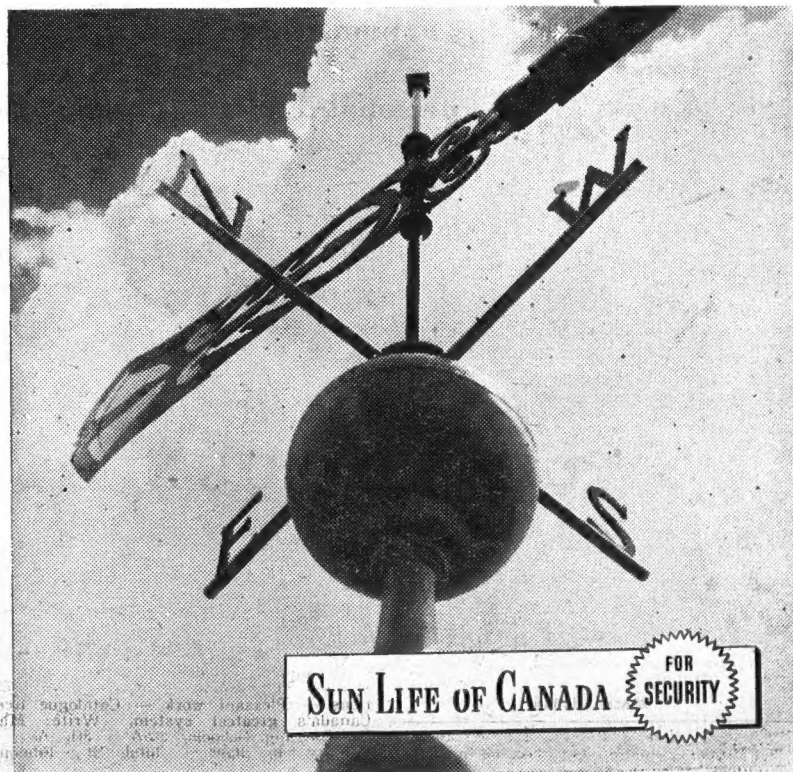
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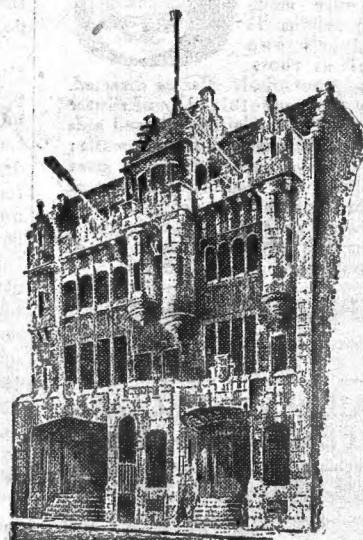
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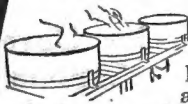
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How food protection makes jobs for Canadians



From gardens, farms, orchards, lakes and seas come vast quantities of food of every variety for use on Canadian tables. Food processors have constantly been seeking new ways to protect the purity of food. International Nickel has co-operated in this work, and has carried on a great deal of research aimed at developing better and better equipment.



So today the equipment used to handle, cook and process fruits, vegetables and soup; meat, fowl and fish, is largely made of Nickel or

Nickel alloys. These metals resist the action of food acids, do not rust or corrode, do not discolor or contaminate foods.



As a result of scientific research, processed foods are safe, pure and tasty. More and more Nickel and Nickel alloys are used for utensils, cooking vessels and other food processing equipment. The production of this Nickel provides jobs for scores of Canadians.

Thus does research develop better products, increase the use of Canadian Nickel and create more employment.

Shoring up the brick lining of a converter in the Nickel Smelting plant at Copper Cliff, Ontario.



"The Romance of Nickel" a 40-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

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